The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Latest Telegrams from Harrisburg, Shippensburg, Bedford, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Other Points.

No Rebel Force Nearer Harrisburgh than Greencastle.

Two of the New-York Regiments and a Cavalry Force Sent to Dislodge Them.

The Rebels Stealing all the Horses They Can Find.

Large Bodies of the Enemy Reported on the Potomac.

SKIRMISHING AT HANCOCK, MD.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MILROY.

Important Speech of Gov. Curtin to the Soldiers.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, PA., Friday, June 19.

Governor CURTIN visited Camp Curtin to-day, and was received with a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

The soldiers followed him in vast crowds as he drove around the camp, vainly endeavoring to hear the Commander.

At the conclusion of his speech the Volunteers [illegible]

"He had called to see their officers. He was sorry that they were not present standing to their colors as they should be. However, the men were here, and he would inform them of what he intended to have communicated to the officers in writing. He had conversed with the volunteers, and the reason why that he had never broken faith with them. He was happy there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He could tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He was to be the judge when that emergency had ceased. Our soil had been invaded and we want to drive the intruders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer.

"To be sure the troops would be mustered into the United States service, but it was necessary to do this to supply equipments and pay from the General Government. It would be the same if he had called them out of militia, only they would be mustered for pay to the State Government. If I have kept faith heretofore with volunteers, you can trust my promise now. Those who come into camp and new discussions are both towards and traitors. (Cries of "That's so.") Gov. Seymour telegraphed last night that New-York had 20,000 men for Pennsylvania. (Loud cheers for New-York.) The highest election of our manhood is called upon at this hour. And, my friends, (said Gov. CURTIN, speaking with great seriousness and emphasis,) I will not betray you, and I will pledge myself in writing to what I have told you. Trust me, then, and I will send you to your homes just as soon as I think your services are no longer needed.

"The Governor disclaimed being a military man. He never boasting in a false position; were he to assume military rank. Responsible soldiers would lead them, and, said he, with much vehemence, I will not play the Cotton of Washington upon the Army of the Rappahannock. (Loud cheering.) No one regrets more than the Commander that have reconciliated your services, but no one cherishes more the memory of our gallant dead.

The troops retired, expressing themselves satisfied with the Governor's explanation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

I have just arrived from Chambersburgh. The rebels are so nearer that place than Greencastle. The main force of the raiding rebels is at Williamsport.

A regiment of cavalry, and the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments, have been sent by rail to Chambersburgh, from which place they will march to Greencastle, to attack and dislodge the enemy.

The Twenty-third Brooklyn and Twenty-second New-York regiments have been ordered across the Susquehanna to take the place of the two New-York regiments that have gone toward Chambersburgh.

This afternoon a train of cars freighted with timber and other material for constructing bridges, went to Shelbend. The object is to rebuild the bridge burnt by the rebels at that point. This will re-establish railroad communication to Chambersburgh.

Men are at work on the intrenchments that defend this city. The approach of the rebels even as far as Chambersburgh, however, is extremely doubtful, and it is believed that they will soon abandon this side of the State line altogether.

The Pennsylvania Militia are dissatisfied with the six months' term of service, and many of them are returning home. Everything depends upon the enrolled militia.

Gen. MEAGER has gone to look after his troops, that were cut off from the main body of the army at Winchester, and made their escape into Pennsylvania.

According to late accounts, all is quiet at Chambersburgh and vicinity. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

There seems to be no doubt that the rebels are stationed along the north of the Potomac, from the ferry to McConnellsburgh. They are ravaging the country. Four thousand are at Hagerstown, with cavalry, camped in the Seminary grounds. Cannon are planted on the Funkstown road.

The organization of the troops here is proceeding energetically and rapidly. All difficulties are adjusted. Men are constantly arriving. The Eighth, Twenty-third and Seventy-first New-York regiments are here.

Gen. MEAGER is advancing from the mountains with a large force.

The jail and court house at McConnellsburgh are burned.

Two rebel prisoners arrived here today. They were rebel scouts. There are eight thousand rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Negroes are hourly arriving here, and are scattered all along the railroad. The rebels seize all they can find.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 19.

Two boatmen who left Williamsport on Wednesday evening report that at the time of their leaving, six regiments of mounted rebel infantry were concentrated on this side of the river, and more were arriving.

Gen. [illegible] rebel headquarters were on the opposite side of the river at Hagerstown.

There were four rebel regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the town.

At Williamsport the rebels were paroling all the citizens and boatmen.

The two boatmen had their paroled papers with them.

This morning Meager's cavalry is eight miles below Chambersburgh.

That portion of the rebel cavalry which left Greencastle in the direction of Mercersburgh yesterday, were at McConnellsburgh this morning, taking the road toward Hancock. They are on a horse and cattle-stealing expedition.

The Governor this morning reviewed the troops ordered out here by Gov. SEYMOUR, on the opposite side of the river.

Fresh troops continue to arrive in large numbers by every train, but not as rapidly as the State authorities should desire.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

A prominent citizen of Hagerstown, who arrived at Gettysburgh to-day, telegraphs to Gov. CURTIN that when he left the latter place, the rebels were there with a force of eight thousand, consisting of nine mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery.

A dispatch dated McConnellsburgh, 2:30 P. M. to-day, stated that the rebels have crossed Cove mountain on their way to Mercersburgh, with a large drove of cattle and horses.

The person giving the information accompanied them to the top of the mountain. The force numbered 300 strong, without artillery. The authorities believe the rebels are in strong force at Williamsport, and that they are moving their concentration this side of the river with the view of making it the base of operations.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, now at Yorktown, whose time has expired, has tendered its service to Gov. CURTIN for six months, and been accepted.

The use of the churches and public buildings has been tendered for the troops concentrated here.

It has been suggested that the Government send dispatches twice a day, giving account of movements along the border, to every Postmaster within telegraphic communication, the object being to keep the citizens posted as to matters transpiring, the expense being borne by the State.

A dispatch received at 11 o'clock last night, states that the rebels have burnt the Court-house and Jail at McConnellsburgh to-day.

The following has been received by Gov. CURTIN this evening:

CHAMBERSBURGH—6:30 P. M.

One of the Cumberland Valley Railroad men, who resides at Hagerstown and is reliable, escaped from the rebel pickets at 9 o'clock this morning. He reports about 4,000 rebels at Hagerstown—infantry and artillery—with some of their cannon planted on the Funkstown road. He says, from the best information he could gather, there are between 6,000 and 10,000 men between Hagerstown and Williamsport, including the forces at Hagerstown.

JENKINS' cavalry are camped at Middleburg, on the State line, and are plundering and driving off the horses and cattle from that section.

Our informant saw several squads of cavalry at different points on the line of railroad, but avoided them.

At 1 o'clock, to-day, a small body passed through Greencastle to Waynesboro, EWELL was reported in command.

TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN., Friday, June 19, 9 A. M.

Last night considerable excitement was created in this place by the arrival of farmers from the neighborhood of Chambersburgh, who brought with them all their stock of horses, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels. The town is one vast stable.

The rebels hold Greencastle with a force of two hundred men. They are scouring the country in all directions in search of horses. Last night a traitor led the rebels to a gap in the mountain near Greencastle, where they took sixty horses which had been secreted by citizens.

The apparent object of the rebels is to a foal horses and run off negroes. A gentleman just in, says that between Chambersburgh and Greencastle he met a rebel officer, followed by five contrabands, all of whom were mounted on captured horses. Along the line of railway, between this point and Harrisburgh, are hundreds of contrabands proceeding to the latter place to escape the rebel grasp.

The train of cars that came up last evening was all night kept in readiness to depart East at a moment's notice of the rebel approach. Some of the citizens of the place have made preparations for a hasty exit in the event of an emergency. The railroad communication between here and Chambersburgh is severed, but the telegraph is working. At present everything is quiet at Chambersburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MILROY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19—9 P. M.

It is understood that Gen. MILROY is advancing toward the east with 4,000 mounted infantry and 5,000 riflemen well mounted, from the mountains.

HUNTINGDON, PENN., June 19.

Gen. MILROY has established his headquarters at Bloody Run. With him are his Adjutant, JOHN O. CRAVENS, and also Major McGEE, of his Staff. He has ordered Col. GALLAGHER, who has command at Bedford, to report at his new headquarters, with all the United States forces under his command, which now consist of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MCGEE; First New-York cavalry, Major ADAMS, and a portion of the Thirteenth, under Capt. SHERMAN, Lieuts. RAMSEY, REILLY and McDOUGAL.

There are at Bloody run the One hundred and Sixteenth regiment Ohio volunteers, Col. JAMES WASHBURN, and the Twelfth regiment Virginia volunteers, Col. JOHN B. KLEES.

TELEGRAMS FROM BEDFORD, PA.

BEDFORD, PA., Thursday, June 18.

Three hundred rebels came to Hancock, Md., and burned the canal boats there.

A cavalry force from the command of Col. GALLAGHER, subsequently drove the rebels off.

Seven hundred rebels, by a flank movement, came to St. John's River, intending to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock. They were driven back by Col. GALLAGHER after an hour's fight. Only two of the First New-York cavalry were slightly wounded.

Gen. KELLY then ordered Col. GALLAGHER to proceed with infantry and cavalry to Cumberland.

Col. GALLAGHER went within six miles of Cumberland, when he received word from Gen. KELLY that ten thousand rebels were at Cumberland.

Gen. KELLY himself went to New Creek.

The First New-York cavalry, the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, a portion of the Thirteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and Twelfth Virginia regiments, and a part of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, are safe.

I have seen Col. GALLAGHER, commanding these regiments, which constituted a portion of Gen. MILROY's command, and which were supposed to be taken prisoners.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 19.

A considerable rebel infantry force is posted on the Virginia side at Williamsport, and it is reported that there is another infantry force of the enemy near Antietam or Shepardstown, and about to cross over.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 19.

Application was made yesterday by Gen. COVODE for the services of Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE, who is now here, not entirely recovered from severe illness, to aid in organizing the State troops. But it was positively refused by Gen. HALLECK. This refusal is sincerely regretted, as at present the advice of able and experienced army officers is greatly needed at Harrisburgh. Gen. NAGLEE, although not able to resume active service in the field, is willing to lend his strength in defence of his native State.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH AND SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

BURNSIDE, Friday, June 19.

The Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth New-York State Militia regiments, numbering about 1,600 strong, left here this morning for Harrisburgh.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 19.

The Twenty-second New-York regiment arrived this morning, and passed through the city to Camden street to the Pennsylvania depot.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

The Twenty-third regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. STEVENS, arrived here at noon to-day. All the officers and privates are in good healthy condition.

NEW-YORK AND THE WAR.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

Since the afternoon of the 16th, Gov. SEYMOUR has forwarded to Pennsylvania the following regiments of militia: The 7th, 11th, 22d, 27th, 6th, 71st, 65th, 65th and 74th. The following regiments will leave to-night or to-morrow morning: The 5th, 9th, 13th and 26th.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Men Moving in the Lightest Marching Order.

The Whole Army Pushing Forward with Great Rapidity.

A MARCH WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON THE MARCH, VIRGINIA, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac progresses with huge strid st toward the supposed position of the enemy. A fearful collision cannot be avoided many days longer. The weather is terribly hot, the roads, fields, the very air filled with interminable clouds of dust, and the brave men suffer, but they march with a velocity such as never before has been known, on this continent. Twenty to twenty-three miles per day in such weather is something unheard of heretofore. One day has been spent since Saturday to let all the corps get up well in hand, and the whole army is now pushing forward with great rapidity. Further particulars concerning our march it would be imprudent to give now, but I venture to say that when all the facts are known, it will be acknowledged that this march has no parallel.

On Monday Gen. HOOKER, with Staff and train, broke camp at three o'clock, and before sundown were in a new camp twenty-five miles distant.

Everything is reduced to the very lightest marching order. Tents are cut down, wagons and baggage are being reduced to a smaller limit than ever before. Yesterday Gen. HOOKER ordered his Staff, and the members of all the Staff Departments at headquarters, to dispense with all their baggage, including valises, carpet bags, etc., and they were sent to the rear to-day. All they take is a change of under-clothing, rolled in their blankets, or put in their saddle-bags or pockets, wherever most convenient. Headquarters goes in lighter order than anything else.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, there is very little straggling. A strong Provost Guard of cavalry brings up the rear of each corps, and everything moves with great vigor.

The direction of our march may be spoken of probably, in a day or two, when it will have become apparent to the public.

A curious fact connected with the late cavalry fight I must not forget to relate before the recollection of the fight has died away. A couple of days after the fight Gen. PLEASANTON's command made a requisition for twenty gravediggers with which to grind up their graves. This is a positive fact, and illustrates very pointedly the nature of the contest. Hamite-hand it was in earnest. E. L. DRUMMER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The Aeronautic corps of the Army of the Potomac has been dispensed with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus have been sent to this city.

The several army corps are hourly assuming the positions respectively assigned to them.

The First army corps on Sunday marched 22 miles, on Monday 15, and on Tuesday 20 miles. This, considering the intense heat of the weather and previous long marches, is an extraordinary performance. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but was probably 20 miles. Other corps have made rapid marches, but none have accomplished so great a distance.

RECONNISSANCE OF AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

Yesterday or the day before four boats crews, were sent ashore at Aquia Creek to reconnoiter. Going out on the Railroad they encountered twenty five or thirty rebel cavalry men, who dashed among them, firing as they advanced. The seamen returned the fire and retreated in safety.

The rebel cavalry employed themselves for a short time in examining the empty storehouses, but a few well-directed shots from our gunboats caused them to skedaddle as rapidly as their horses could carry them.

The boat this morning brought up a number of stragglers from Stafford Court-House. They left there Wednesday night. There were at that time no rebels in the vicinity, nor did they see any on the way.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT ALDIE.

Full Particulars by Our Special Correspondent.

One of the Sharpest Cavalry Battles of The War.

Two Brigades of Rebels Defeated by Gen. Gregg's Advance.

Stuart Commanding the Rebels in Person.

Gallant Charge of the Harris Light Cavalry.

The Enemy Driven Out of a Very Strong Position.

ALDIE, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The advance of Gen. GREGG'S cavalry command reached this place at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, where two brigades of the enemy, commanded by Gen. STUART in person, were found in possession. After three hours' hard fighting they were forced to retire. The fight, while it lasted, was one of the sharpest that has occurred during the war, and as a consequence the loss of officers and men on both sides is very heavy.

The enemy's pickets were first encountered a little east of the village by Companies H and M, of the Second New-York (Harris Light) cavalry, under the command of Lieut. DAN. WHITTAKER, and were by them driven through the town back to a ridge of hills half a mile to the west, extending across from the Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap Road, where the rebel force was in position ready for action. The advance brigade, under Gen. KILPATRICK, immediately moved through to the westerly edge of the town. The First Maine, Col. DUFFY, was sent off to a point half a mile to the left, and the Fourth New-York, Col. CHURCH, to the right, to support a section of ARMSTRONG'S battery placed on a rise of ground north of the Snicker's Gap road. The enemy at this time occupied the hill, as before stated, where they had four guns in position; a line of their skirmishers occupied a fence on the extreme ridge, and a long ditch, just in front and which were half a dozen men high, ran along parallel with Middleburgh and Snicker's Gap roads. A stronger position could not well have been selected.

When the exact position of the enemy had been ascertained by drawing their fire, Gen. KILPATRICK rode up to the Second New-York (Harris Light,) and said then was the time for them to wipe out the reflection cast upon them for their alleged misconduct in the fight of last week, at Brandy Station. He ordered them to charge into the valley and secure the hay-stacks—the ditch or ravine at the rear of this position had not then been discovered. Companies H and M, accompanied by Lieuts. WHITTAKER, RAYMOND, MARTINSON, HOMAN and STUART, moved off down the Middleburgh road, the fence to the right was quickly thrown down, and with a dash, this forlorn hope rushed up to the hay-stacks. For the first time their fire was opened from the ditch or ditto to the rear of the hay-stacks. This was filled with rebel cavalry—many of them armed with rifles. Capt. GRIMES, with Lieuts. MARTINSON and STUART, and Company K, dashed up immediately to the support of these companies. F, I, D and G, went to the right up the Snicker's Gap road a piece, turned to the left, crossed the field, and reached the scene of conflict in time to take an active part. The contest for twenty minutes at this point was about as spirited a scene as is often witnessed on a battle-field. The Sixth Ohio, Maj. SCHENCK, was sent up the road to the left to support the Harris Light, when the whole command, with the Major at its head, dashed into the fight just in time to decide the unequal contest. The rebels were forced to abandon their position, and all who were not killed or captured fled precipitately up the hill. They made a short stand behind the fence, when a dash from a detachment of the Fourth New-York, called in from its position behind the battery, together with the other regiments already named, drove them pell mell over the hill. The First Maine, at about this time, was called in from the left, and with the First Massachusetts, stationed on the Snicker's Gap road, to a position held by the Second battalion of the Fourth New-York. The rebels, at this time, charged down the main road and drove before them a squadron, when Gen. KILPATRICK ordered the First Maine, Col. DUFFY, First Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. CRAIGE, and a battalion of the Fourth New-York, under Col. CHURCH, to charge up the road. There was a little hesitancy at first, when Gen. KILPATRICK, accompanied by Col. DUFFY of the First Maine, and Capt. CERVAR of Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff, went to the front and called upon the troops to follow. There was no hesitancy then. The Maine boys gave three cheers for Gen. KILPATRICK, and the whole column made a dash up the road in the face of a terrible fire from carbines, rifles and cannon, sweeping everything before them. This virtually ended the fight. The rebels, after a little more skirmishing, fell back, and our forces re-sight occupy their position.

Col. CHURCH was under arrest at the commencement of the action, but set such a gallant example to his men, by leading the first charge without his sword, that upon returning to the rear, Gen. KILPATRICK released him from arrest, and placed upon him his own sword. He immediately after participated in the charge with the First Maine, First Massachusetts and Second New-York, and has not been since arrested. A squadron of the Fourth New-York, just as he was the Colonel left, had to be rescued by a charge, and some of the rebel prisoners confirm this report. But the report of his death is not generally believed. In this charge Gen. KILPATRICK had a horse shot under him, and Col. DUFFY, of the First Maine, was killed. When returning from the charge, the body was found by Capt. VARNER, who had it properly cared for. Two shots struck him—probably at about the same time. The First Massachusetts captured the battle-flag of the Fourth Virginia cavalry.

More than 100 prisoners were captured—members, principally, of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia cavalry. They say they were under the command of Gen. STUART. Among the prisoners is one Colonel, three Majors and a lot of line officers. The Major and sixty men, who were stationed behind the hay-stacks, were nearly all captured. The Major considered his position impregnable, not believing that any cavalry would dare make a charge upon the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns.

The meeting of Gen. GREGG's command was entirely unexpected by the rebels. STUART had arrived thus far on a forced march into Maryland—having marched 25 miles this morning, and expecting to be on the road again in the evening. Two regiments had entered the town, and had pressed into their service all the blacksmith tools to be found; and when our advance guard approached they were busily engaged shoeing horses. To-day, the command of Col. DUFFIE passed through Thoroughfare Gap after a brief fight, and to-night occupies Middleburgh, five miles from Aldie, and in the rear of STUART's army. STUART will have to fight to-morrow at a disadvantage, or, what is more probable, sneak off to-night. Capt. ALLEN, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, came through the rebel lines with this news.

During the engagement to-day, Gen. GREGG managed affairs in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon his profession. He was fortunate not only in having an efficient staff but able commanders under him to execute all orders received.

Annexed will be found a pretty full list of the killed and wounded. E. A. PAUL.

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY (HARRIS LIGHT.)

E. M. Hendrickson, Co. H—left arm.
B. Richards, Co. F—left arm and abdomen.
Second Lieut. P. Homan, Co. L—right hip.
Horace Mott, Co. H—abdomen.
John Flaherty, Co. D—groin.
S. van Cott, Co. H—head.
Lieut. Dan. Raymond, Co. H—neck.
Lieut. Martinson, Co. M—killed.
Alfred Christener, Co. K—left hand and breast.
Wm. H. Claypole, Co. H—right hip.
J. E. Davis, Co. F—left elbow.
Second Lieut. A. Wilson, Co. G—sabre cut in head.
Jas. H. Perrin, Co. L—thigh.
Jas. Winebrake, Co. K—arm.
Jas. Harrold, Co. M—elbow.
Sanford S. Conwright, Co. E—arm and side.
S. Von Kopf, Co. H—temple.
Geo. E. Davis, bugler, Co. F—arm.
Corp. Alfred Chrisman, Co. K—breast.
Sergt. D. J. Underhill, Co. M—left arm.
Wm. R. Lane, Co. E—right shoulder and left breast.
G. Wells, Co. B—head and leg bruised.
Wm. Bailey, Co. K—left leg.
J. H. Grinton—horse killed under him.
First Sergt. R. F. Northrop, Co. G—right shoulder.
S. J. Cartwright, Co. B—left arm.
P. Frankberger, Co. H—left hand.
Sergt. F. C. Neher, Co. E—abdomen and head.
Lieut. Dan. Whittaker, Co. H—killed.
Jas. Ombreak, Co. E—arm.
Wm. Dann, Co. E—leg and thigh.
E. M. Hendrickson, Co. H—arm.
Corp. Ed. Cragg, Co. B—leg.
W. F. Clayvenpool, Co. H—leg.
Corp. B. Ridard, Co. F—arm.
Sergt. J. Dunn, Co. E—abdomen.
W. H. White, Co. I—shoulder.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Fred. A. Kelly, Co. B—left hand.
G. H. Leonard, Co. G—thigh—flesh wound.
Daniel Sullivan, Co. G—right side—slight.
Edward Barker, Co. H—head.
Wm. Stewart, Co. F—back.
—Hussey, Co. B—bruised by horse.
Capt. J. J. Hamilton, Co. D—right hip.
Chas. W. Needham, Co. D—head and foot.
Daniel Shannon, Co. D—leg.
J. Roberts, Co. A—hip.
H. A. Vintuel, Co. G—head and back.
Corp. T. Lingscotz, Co. A—right leg.
H. L. Benton, Co. G—head.
Geo. Aldridge, Co. D—thigh.
Corp. Hamilton, Co. D—side.
E. Parker, Co. H—head.
D. Couch, Co. F—abdomen.
Benj. Holmes, Co. G—foot.
Wm. Sturger, Co. F—back.
Sergt. W. Smith, Co. A—foot.
M. M. Needham, Co. D—foot.
Wm. M. Martin, Co. B—shoulder.
H. W. Crumble, Co. D—face.
E. C. Young, Co. B—calf.
W. Jenkins, Co. D—arm and hand.
Mal. Higginson—face and hand.
Sergt. Wm. Smith—Co. A—right foot.
George W. Aldrich, Co. G—left thigh.
G. W. Hesick, Co. D—head and arm.
Wm. M. Martin, Co. B—back.
J. B. Weston, Co. B—side.
M. Shepherd, Co. D—thigh.
Wm. Jackson, Co. D—jaw, eye and left hand.
August Shroeder, Co. A—testicles.
Frank Howard, Co. G—throat—back.
Corp. James Hart, Co. B—shoulder.
Sergt. D. W. Herrick, Co. D—arm and head.
H. M. Calder, Co. E—abdomen.
Corp. Ayer, Co. E—side.
G. W. Abbott, Co. E—abdomen.
Geo. Gooch, Co. B—bruised.
F. M. Almy, Co. D—wrist.
E. Hall, Co. G—right leg.
F. M. Robinson, Co. G—foot.
M. Shelton, Co. D—thigh.
T. F. Driscoll, Co. A—leg.
J. S. Weston, Co. B—side.
J. Ward, Co. D—side.
E. A. Jackson, Co. B—[illegible]

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Wm. Sweeney, Co. F—head and [illegible].
Robt. Brown, Co. E—killed.
William Kennally, Co. F—wounded.
Isaac Campbell, Co. F—head.
E. Reeve, Co. K—right elbow.
Pat. Smith, Co. E—head.
Wm. Flanigan, Co. E—heart.
Sergt. Geo. Stelle, Co. G—abdomen.
Chas. Fetterleicher, Co. A—head and side.
Thos. Marshall, Co. B—[illegible].
Thos. Gray—right shoulder.
Wm. Kenly, Co. F—sabre cut on head and hand.
Corp. Ryan, Co. F—neck.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

W. B. Wamsner, Co. E—hip.
Wm. Acker, Co. H—left leg.
H. J. Pepper, Co. K—ankle.
J. Carpenter, Co. E—arm.
Wm. R. Warren, Co. K—[illegible].
H. D. Keeler, Co. I—bruised.
E. Hinborn, Co. G—left foot.
Sergt. Geo. H. Stone, Co. E—right leg.
Maj. Benj. D. Stephens—arm.
Sergt. A. S. Rekard, Co. H—killed.
G. E. Catchen, Co. K—killed.
Wm. S. Rosse, Co. H—killed.
Wm. Lowndly, Co. E—head.
Sergt. Anderson Ratcliffe, Co. K—right shoulder.
Sergt. A. M. Baskin, Co. K—breast.

FIRST MAINE CAVALRY.

J. A. Haddy, Co. M—killed.
H. Childs, Co. G—right leg.
Sam. Holliday, Co. B—left ankle.
S. H. Wason, Co. G—neck.
Abe Emery, Co. H—several wounds.
Geo. Geo. J. Summit, Co. H—killed.
1st Lieut. Wm. Montgomery—left arm.
Pat. Horn, Co. H—foot.
Ed. Dunbar, Co. B—left ankle and knee.
1st Sergt. Wm. Hall, Co. H—left thigh.
John McLeod, Co. B—toe.
J. F. Mason, Co. G—neck.
Isaiah C. Nother, Co. H—left arm.
D. W. Rhodes, Co. H—Sergt'd.
John O. Ward, Co. D—left breast and arm.
H. Child, Co. G—right leg.
Corp. C. Emery, Co. H—breast and arm.
Corp. W. W. Boston, Co. H—head.
L. Andrews, Co. H—hip.
H. W. Allen, Co. B—hip.
L. Goodwin, Co. H—hip.
E. Griffith, Co. D—shoulder.
J. C. Rose, Co. B—left arm.
J. D. Peaks, Co. K—bruised.

Col. Duffy, First Maine, is reported killed.

THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

One hundred and six of the wounded from the fight at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax Station last night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19—P. M.

The wounded in the cavalry fight at Aldie were brought here to-day and placed in the hospitals. MANY of them are very severely injured.

OUR CHAMBERSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Doings of the Rebels at Chambersburgh and Greencastle—Numerous Horses Stolen—The Fright of the People, &c.

CHAMBERSBURGH, PENN., Friday, June 19, 1863.

The reports indicating that the rebels had burned Government stores and destroyed an immense amount of property in this place and at Greencastle, are entirely without foundation. All the rebels did in exaggerate the people was to take their horses and force the contrabands to depart with them. Private property has thus far been respected. The railroad depot is not burned; neither are the Government warehouses. Several persons have lost severely in the way of valuable horses. One man had taken from him seventeen, and another fifteen. The rebels know just where to go for horses, having been informed of their locality in the mountains by traitors about town. A number of farmers, instead of taking their stock into the dense woods, left them in the gap of the mountains, where they were soon discovered and led off by the rebels.

Only a small force of rebels is at Greencastle. The force is sufficiently large, however, to keep the citizens in his vicinity in a state of excitement. Last night several alarms were given, and at one time it was already thought that the rebels had entered the place. Before dark a great many people left the town and proceeded to Shippensburgh, twelve miles below.

As railroad communication to Harrisburgh is suspended in consequence of the burning of a bridge by the rebels near Scotland, it is almost impossible for a stranger to find means for getting here. The people living in the adjoining towns are not willing to risk their horses to go the distance, and as for engaging them to drive a person to Chambersburgh, no pay would tempt them on such, to them, hazardous undertaking. When coming up last night, we met a score of frightened and bewildered men pushing forward with all possible speed to Shippensburgh.

A train of cars freighted with lumber and other necessary material for rebuilding the burnt railroad bridge, came up to Scotland this morning. It is possible the cars will be running to this point to-morrow or next day. A number of cavalry also came up from Harrisburgh, and are now on the way to Greencastle to dislodge the enemy.

If the people on the line of the railroad would, instead of running away from the enemy the moment they hear a rumor of his advance, raise a weapon of some kind and go forth to drive the invaders from their soil, they would appear to a much better advantage in the view of all brave and true-hearted men.

What the real designs of the rebels may be time will yet soon show. It is certain, though, a small force only is at Greencastle. The main body of their raiding force is at Williamsport. WHIT.

THE REBEL ARMY.

Stuart's Main Cavalry Force, 12,000 Strong, at Warrenton.

Lee's Army Massed in the Shenandoah Valley.

A Probable Attempt to Turn Our Right Flank and Enter Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

A couple of deserters from STUART's cavalry, who have come within our lines, say that Stuart's cavalry force is at Warrenton, twelve thousand strong, and that Lee's army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, or somewhere between that point and Winchester. It consists of four corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals EWELL, A. P. and D. H. HILL, and numbers at least eighty thousand men. The forces which were sent to Martinsburgh and Winchester, to capture our forces there, have returned to the general rendezvous.

They also state that the whole army is preparing to march, and will probably try to turn Gen. HOOKER's right flank, and cross into Maryland. The rebel soldiers have little confidence in the success of this movement, remembering with wholesome fear the ill success attending upon a similar movement last Fall.

POSITION AND INTENTIONS OF LEE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

From the statement of Col. DUFFIE it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when Gen. GREGG had carried the stone wall near Aldie and taken the rebel cavalry toward Snicker's Gap, Gen. STUART ordered to proceed to Middleburgh and hold that point. His regiment was not into the engagement with 325 men and 20 officers. On arriving at Middleburgh he was informed by ladies that a force of rebel cavalry, greatly outnumbering his own, were encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who opposed his entrance, and were then making demonstrations upon him from another point. He was also told that the whole of STUART's force were in the vicinity, but that STUART himself had just left by another route to reinforce LEE, who was then falling back from Aldie. Determined to carry out his instructions, he sent back messengers to Aldie asking for reinforcements. In the meantime, the rebels in force attacked Col. DUFFIE at several different points. Finding himself overpowered by superior numbers, and surrounded on every side, he attempted to cut his way back toward Aldie. Failing in effecting this, he turned toward Thoroughfare Gap, and succeeded several miles, when he ascertained that the Gap was held by EWELL, commanding the grand centre of LEE's army, and that LEE was thereabout in person. Col. DUFFIE then doubled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a fortunate route succeeded in reaching our outposts. Among the missing officers of his command are Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Major Farrington, Capts. Sheriff, Bliss, Rogers, Allen, Chase, Gould and Wyman, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mann, Lieutenants Sheriff, Chadell, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Barker and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to Gen. GREGG's command by other routes.

This reconnoissance of our cavalry has solved the mystery of the present location of LEE and EWELL. From this source it is also ascertained that LONGSTREET was, on Wednesday, at Union, Loudon County, in the Bull Run Valley. Advices from Below say that A. P. HILL's advance guard, consisting of HEATH's legion, was advancing toward Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Court-house. Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that LEE is advancing upon the Army of the Potomac in three columns, his right under HILL, by way of Occoquan and Wolfe Run Shoals, his centre, under EWELL, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left, under LONGSTREET, by way of Leesburgh. In this connection, it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. HOOKER that no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither to-day, and there are other indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develop further movements and intentions on the part of LEE's forces, which are now said to be upward of 80,000 strong.

Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and some cannon at intervals this morning. Nothing is as yet heard of the result.

Treason in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 19.

The enrolling officer in Boone County, Indiana, was captured by several persons on Monday. The men held him while the women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active partisans have been arrested.

FLETCHER FERRIMAN, the enrolling officer of Sullivan County, Indiana, was shot dead, yesterday, while riding along a country road.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Saturday, June 20.—Nos. 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 14, 55 to 57, 61, 63, 5, 51, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78.

CHAPLAIN OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Rev. P. T. E. Mabie has recently been appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment. He will join the regiment in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Results of the Elections—Their Significance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

The Democracy of Paris are in ecstacies to-day at their triumph over the Government, and nearly everybody is rejoicing at having found a way of making a revolution without the shedding of blood, the sacking of houses and the destruction of commerce. The majority for the Opposition list is in fact overwhelming, and has taken everyone by surprise. M. GUEROULT, the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, is not elected by this vote, because there were four candidates in his district, and by the French law, a majority over all is required; but he will be elected at the second trial, a fortnight hence, by a large majority, and thus not only will every district of Paris and the Department of the Seine, in which the Capital is situated, send an Opposition member to the Chamber, but they will be sent there by large majorities. M. THIERS' majority in the Second District, although large, is the smallest of all; but it was in this district that the Government labored the hardest to elect its candidate, and it was here thus the most "pipe-laying" was practiced, for to this district the transfer of Government employes who most easily operated. Yet M. THIERS leads his opponent by two thousand votes. The abstentions of the socialists, the ultra legitimists and clericals, have been numerous, so that if these are counted in with the votes cast for the Opposition, Paris stands three-fourth as least against the Government.

What is the signification of this peaceful revolution? Commencing with the peace of Villafranca, the administration of NAPOLEON III. has been more noted for its errors than for its great acts. His Majesty's Italian policy since the event mentioned has been a series of blunders, condemned by an immense majority of the intelligent people of the country; his Mexican expedition is regarded by the greatest number as a blunder. Of such magnitude as to imply imbecility somewhere in high places; while the costliness of the Government and the gradual increase of taxes has displeased all that class, especially the middle class, the workmen, that help to pay the small tax-gatherers. But, perhaps, more than all this, France is ashamed to see all the nations around her, all the people with whom she has most to do and who take her as a model for most things, enjoying more liberty than she does. The English, the Italians, the Germans, the Swiss, the Belgians, are all to-day living under the parliamentary system the life of free nations while France, which professes to give them laws, literature, science, arts, and diplomacy, maintains a muzzled Press and a muzzled Legislature. The contrast is too crying not have awakened the most lethargic of political existences, and this sense of shame is in part due the crushing defeat of the Government. NAPOLEON is not a fool; up with the times. He has talked lofty of liberty in His speeches, but the people find that promises in his mouth were like those the months of other monarchs—only made to be forgotten; and so they determined to give him a lesson. Henceforth the question will daily ring in his ears: Are we a nation of children to be led by the nose, or are we a people capable of a dignified and manly existence?

Much of this uprising of the people of Paris is due to M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN—to the man who, when he lately came back to journalism, uttered in his salutatory to the public the singular absurdity that the Press had no power in the changing of public opinion. There is no such pen in France for the awakening a sleeping people as that of M. DE GIRARDIN, the ringing, sledge-hammer blows he has dealt Government in the contest just closed has stated him in the public estimation as the "master of the situation." Nor is there another competent in the art of dodging the law and technicalities while dealing out truths hard to allow.

In the Departments, where the Prefects control the people more as they please, there is less change, and perhaps these prominent Opposition members—Messrs. BERRYER, MARIE and HERON—are elected, that with the nine of Paris the new Opposition in the Chamber will only count twelve members. But these twelve are a host in the size of their ions and in the prestige they will carry into the use. Nobody anticipated the election of a large number of Opposition members for the country districts, under the lead of the Government employes, are hopelessly pledged to Bonapartism. But Paris is France—that is to say, the heart and soul of the Empire; and the moral effect of the verdict of Paris will be immense throughout the whole country.

ODILON BARROT, DUVAUDE, Count DE WALDEMBERG, Count DE BERTHAIS, CARIMIR PRIER, St. MARC GIRARDIN, DE BAUMONT, DE LESTEYRIE and other leading candidates from among the Opposition, are probably all elected.

Of the nine Deputies returned for Paris, six are journalists, which gives an idea of the esteem in which the profession of letters is held at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

Striking Letter from a Southern Father to His Son in the Rebel Army.

Numerous mail-bags have fallen into the hands of the National troops in Louisiana. The universal usage of war declares captured mails of the enemy property of the captor, and a National officer was appointed to examine the captured letters and to make a report to headquarters accordingly. Several of these letters have reached us, but, instructive as they are, we can find room for publishing one only. We omit the name of the writer and of the intended recipient, as well as of the place whence it was sent, for obvious reasons. If its remarkable contents should induce any readers to doubt its genuineness, we would state that the original was given to us for publication by a gentleman whose honor and veracity no one has ever doubted. We have omitted those portions only, together with those paragraphs relating to family affairs.

APRIL 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SON: The Government is buying all the corn, wagons and mules they can get here, to go to Mexico, at the highest figures, if you count paper dollars, and some say they are threatening to take what out of they cannot get at 15 cents. Mine is well stored away, and I will not sell it for 40 cents a pound in this currency. If they take it, I have their something to my I never have said, and I shall not be alone in spirit. The spirit of "give me liberty or give me death" is fast swelling the heart of many a bosom. The cup of despotism is nearly full to overflowing. The reign of terror, sooner or later, finds a limit to its iron grasp. Our kind Heavenly Father looks down, and finding no man that is able to wield the sceptre of justice, signally interposes Himself, and avenges the wrongs of His chosen race. Is not the voice of thousands of innocent ones, both in and out of the war, trying to God from the ground? Your mother, like many others, sleeps, but yet she speaks. I never in my life told or wrote a sentiment fair to excite and alienate the North against the South, or the South against the North. I never laid violent hands upon the Constitution that I was sworn to support, and said I would no longer be governed by its teachings. But our preachers are everywhere crying to console us, by telling us this war is for our sins. But God does not say so. He says every man shall suffer for his own sins, so far as He inflicts. You and I and your mother have suffered in this war, but it was not the hand of God against us, but it was the hand of wicked men. I have been a great sinner against God, but I have never sinned against my nation. This war may be sent for the preacher's sins, but I am not green enough to say, yes, and for mine too. Let the preacher who encourages and leads on thousands to take the life of his fellow-countrymen, take heed lest he fall under the denomination of those murderers who shall have "their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone: for ever and ever." An eternity of happiness or misery is of too much moment to be trifled with, and I will never trifle with it, although my body be killed a thousand times told. But I will rather fear Him who can destroy both soul and body in hell. I speak as one dying man to one who must sooner or later die. "May we die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like his," is my prayer. But our preachers tell us if we are scrupulous about taking life in this war, that the Bible requires us "to obey the powers that be." Well, I suppose they think that if a band of robbers and murderers had captured me at my house, and taken me to the house of a dear brother, I must kill that brother, because, forsooth, they told me to do it or they would kill me, and then I had become the powers that be. What will God do to such shepherds of his flock for such perversion of his sacred word? Conscience is a friendly monitor, and if cultivated, will guide us in matters of right and wrong. This thing bears too heavily on my mind to withhold speaking, lest my God holds me accountable for silence. The Bible says, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." *I am persuaded that this war is wrong and unalloyed sin, and we have no right to force one bale of cotton against my judgment to remain neutral any more than it has a British or French subject.* I cannot find a man who can give even a plausible reason for this dreadful war, that is to seal the eternal destiny of thousands; but they say that we are in it, and that we must fight it out, or the world will say that they whipped us. So, I suppose, that rebellious son, trampling on and resisting the government of a good father, should continue to resist as he beats his father, lest the world would say that father whipped his son. Awful failure! He would no like a prodigal son, and the best and fatted calf would not be killed. This is a feeling that is so severe where I live, we were too fast; but we can find no place to be out. If I have done wrong, I will go and sin no more. These were our Saviour's words, and I think it was as wise as those that can find no never live with our father again with a good feeling, after continually so strongly against each other; but I have known any instances where then have done so, and were better sons than ever before, after they found place for penitence. The prodigal could live with his father. New-Orleans is glad to have a chance to stay at home, as shown by her late election.

My dear son, search the Scriptures, pray always for wisdom and direction from above, and obey the voice of God in all this, knowing we all soon have to appear before His and give an account of our stewardship, and keep will it be for that soul that is found not trusting in he powers that be, but in the Rock that is higher than he. My grief about you is great, and at this time of my bereavement would be insupportable could I not console myself that your trust is in God, and that he will cause all things to work together for good to you and me, for we love God and will serve Him. Our troubles will soon end, and we shall go to a better world. I was asked a few days since by one who was present and heard the request of your dying mother, if I expected to go with you, children, and visit our relations when the year closed. I answered that I expected then to be in a better world than this, where no war is ever known. There's no news worth relating. The rich men that have negroes are mostly at home doing well, while the farms of the poor are a waste. The sons of the rich are being educated, while the sons of the poor are in ignorance, never being qualified to contend for justice. This is as many would have it—a few lords occupy the land and all grace of enrichment and honor. Write and often. I shall ever humbly pray my God that we may yet live to see one another in the flesh, and that He may give you much heavenly wisdom and understanding. It pains me that I can do no more than now say to you, farewell my son, from your father, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Fourth $5,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The match, two miles and repeat, to wagons, between these horses, took place Tuesday, on the Fashion Course, in presence of about 1,500 spectators. The betting was 100 to 60 on *Patchen*, who lost the first heat, by only half a length, and was nearly a distance behind at the end of the second heat. The race was, however, awarded to *Patchen*, *on account of the driver of Butler drawing Patchen* and breaking him up when he was a length ahead of him, as they passed the judges' stand on entering the second mile of the last heat. The judges were nearly three-quarters of an hour before they came to a decision, when two of them agreed to distance *Butler* for foul driving, the third loudly dissenting, and advising those who had bet on *Butler* not to pay, and declared all bets off. This advice was not attended to, as bets were generally paid over under the decision of the majority of the judges.

First Heat—*Butler* got the inside and a length the best at the start, and reached the quarter pole in 35½, *Patchen* being close up at the half mile in 1:11, but fell off three lengths in going round the three-quarter turn. He made a splendid brush up the home-stretch, and was only one length behind *Butler* as they passed into the second mile in 2:37. *Butler* increased this lead to a couple of lengths at the quarter pole, *Patch* on slightly reducing it as they passed the half-mile in 1:12½; from which point he fell off again some four lengths upon the second turn, but very prettily took place down the home-stretch for the final winding in *Butler* breaking up as he crossed the score, three-quarters of a length in advance, in 4:56½.

Second Heat—*Butler* had the advantage of half a length in starting, and passed the half mile four lengths ahead, in 1:15; the new stand five lengths ahead, when he broke up, and *Patchen*, who had made several breaks previously, rapidly closed up by square trotting, within a length of *Butler* at the score, in 2:32, when the interference of fortune—or foul play—took place, which distanced *Butler*. From this point *Patchen* made a series of bad breaks, which, as previously stated nearly caused him to be distanced, which additional point of discussion for the judges was merely saved by *Butler* coming in under a strong pull; Mace having the idea that TALBOTT had no cause of complaint. The heat, of the day, and the thieves and three-card monte men in the Flushing Railroad cars, were, if possible, more industrious than ever.

RECAPITULATION.

PARKER COURSE—MAYOR $5,000—Two-mile heats; best repeat in wagons.

Mr. TALBOTT names bay m. *George M. Patchen*.....2 2 2
D. MACE names bay g. *Gen. Butler*.....1 dis.
Time—4:56½; 5:04.

Ball Play.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Athletics played with the famous Atlantic, whose bolder fair triumphs have gained for them fame in every place where ball is played. The Atlantic were deprived of the championship last season by their old ally, the Rockford. They are determined, however, to regain their lost laurels. To accomplish this they have revived the spirit which instigated them in years gone by, and which was perceptible in the match yesterday, which was by far the most interesting of any played thus far. In batting and fielding both sides made the display. LOCKERBY played in the place of GARDNER, on the Athletic side, which is the first change made in the series. The contest was witnessed by some 6,000 persons, a large number of whom were of the fair sex. We cannot the score:

ATLANTIC.

	O.	R.		O.	R.
O. Smith, 2d b	4	3	Kleinfelder, p	4	4
Pearce, c	4	3	Mc[illegible], c	4	3
Chapman, 1 b	4	3	Lockerby, 1 b	4	3
Crane, 3d b	4	3	McBride, s. s	3	3
Hart, l. f	4	3	Pack, 3d b	4	3
Pickney, c. f	4	3	Fisher, c. f	4	3
J. Smith, r. f	4	3	Smith, r. f	4	3
A. O'Brien, s. s	4	3	Wilkins, p. d	4	3
A. Smith, p	4	3	Berkenstock, 1st b	4	3
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athletic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UMPIRES—Mr. SLACK of the Star Club, Brooklyn, and Mr. Reynolds, Mayor, Portsmouth and Rangor.

After the game the Athletics were the recipients of a handsome collation, to match, of course, justice and Chase.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS. MAE, OF SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE FINAL DEFEATED VICTORIOUS.

The above Clubs played together yesterday afternoon, on the Union grounds, of Williamsburgh, the match being a victory for the Athletics by a score of 21 to 17. The contest was witnessed by some 2,000 people. The large majority of the Athletics in the first inning gave them such a lead that their opponents were unable to make any headway whatever. We append the score:

ATHLETIC.

	Runs.	Outs.		Runs.	Outs.
Kleinfelder, c	3	0	Mitchell, c	4	1
McBride, s	3	0	Wardell, 1 b	3	1
Deal, p	3	0	Lennon, l. f	3	1
Pratt, 2d b	3	0	Wright, 2d b	3	1
Rocke, 1st b	3	0	Willis, s. s	3	1
Smith, 3d b	3	0	Hanlon, 3d b	3	1
Wilkins, r. f	3	0	Smith, c. f	3	1
Pierson, c. f	3	0	Mabbott, r. f	3	1
Longley, l. f	3	0	Kelly, p	3	1
Total	27	0	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UMPIRE—Mr. KNIGHT, of the Eckford.
SCORERS—Messrs. Pearce and Clark.

NAVAL.

EXPERIMENT OF THE SUB-MARINE BATTERY.

Capt. HUNT, of the United States Engineers, yesterday took the sub-marine battery *Wee Jeff* from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to try further experiments in the harbor. Some officers of the army and navy went with him. Shots were fired from under water to an astonishing height, and evolutions performed which demonstrated the entire success of the battery. The Government is about to construct a very large vessel, on Capt. HUNT's plan, which will effectually remove all obstructions in harbors.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

In the United States District Court, Boston, the case of the prize steamer *Cherokee* came up, when no claimant appeared. Testimony was read, by which it is shown that the Cherokee, the British steamer *Talisman*, which sailed from Gibraltar bound to Nassau, last Winter, under British colors, with papers, and thence to Charleston, running the blockade with a cargo of firearms and other munitions of war. At Charleston she was sold, and she ran out of the river on the night of the 5th of May, and was captured by the United States steamer *Cambaniguin*. A decree of condemnation was rendered.

The steamer has been taken by the Government for the use of the navy, and the cargo, which was cotton, has been sold.

CAPTAIN FOX.

This distinguished officer experienced a slight change for the better yesterday afternoon, and late yesterday evening was no worse. His physicians anticipate some slight improvement.

VESSELS TO BE LAUNCHED.

The following United States vessels of war will be launched within a month:

Name.	Rate.	Where.
1. Tuscumbia	Non-clad	Jersey.
2. Chippewa	Non-clad	Philadelphia.
3. Kickapoo	Screw Gunboat	New-York.
4. Yantic	Screw Gunboat	Philadelphia.
5. Kutaw	Double ender	Baltimore.
6. Mingo	Double-ender	Bordentown.
7. Wateree	Double-ender	Chester, Penn.
8. Wyandank	Screw Gunboat	Bucksport.

Besides these four there are other vessels rating with the Tecumseh will be launched. The four navy-yard iron-clads will be launched after these.

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The annual meeting of the Institute of Reward was held on Thursday last at the Free Academy, the President, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., in the Chair, supported by HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., and SAMUEL DUTY, D.D., Vice-Presidents. The annual report was read by DAVID F. HOUSE, M. D., Corresponding Secretary. During the year past the exertions of the Institute have been mainly directed to urging upon the State Legislature their acceptance of the Congressional grant of land for agricultural and educational purposes, and toward securing provisions, by which, in the selection of students for the college and experimental farm, conferred by the grant, preference shall be given to the orphans of those dying in the defence of the country, and also, toward procuring a supplemental fund for the support of a preparatory department for a younger class of orphans on the said farms. Governors, legislators, Assemblymen, and others, have been seen and consulted, and the objects of the Institute have been made known to large numbers of the people, in meetings held for this purpose, in various parts of the country, and here everywhere have been received with cordiality. Especially has this been the case in the country where our troops have been in the employment new encouragement for their devotion in the country's service.

Mr. FITZ M. FENWICK will continue to urge the claims of the Institute as its agent in the New-England States.

Grateful acknowledgments were tendered to those who by pecuniary aid or personal effort have contributed to further the objects of the Institute, especially to SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Dr. Mr. GRANTHAM, Rev. DR. CHEEVER and DANIEL J. MCCOWAN, M. D., for their interesting lectures in its behalf; and to MESSRS. O. HOADLEY and ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq., for their liberal donations. Contributions may be directed to A. F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer, No. 135 Broadway.

After the reading of the report, remarks were made by the President, by CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Dr. HOUSE, ALEX. KNOX, Esq., Dr. WEBSTER, R. M. VAN, Esq., and others, when the usual votes of thanks tendered to the indefatigable Corresponding Secretary, and the report ordered to be printed for general circulation.

Resolutions of the Children's Aid Society.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, at the Metropolitan Bank, Wednesday, 17th inst., WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the lamented death of WM. C. GRIMM, one of the founders of the Society:

Whereas, Our friend and late fellow-manager, WM. C. GRIMM, has, in the course of nature, been removed from the earthly scenes of his usefulness, and it is becoming that we should record our sense of the value of his services, with which we were connected with him.

Resolved, That in our institution, from our friend, our pain is overcome by the memory of his life, which was so profitable to many. He was not only long and earnestly engaged in various ways for doing good, in which we took no part, but in the cause of the poor children of our City he gave his services most freely. They appealed to him as poor, abandoned, ignorant, vicious but young, and the impulses of his affection, guided by Christian faith, embraced them as the partakers of a common nature and priceless destiny. He was one of the founders of our Society, and addressed its first meeting, and helped to lay out the course it has since pursued, because one of its managers at the first election, and continued the same post with close attention, single-hearted fidelity to the body of his fellows. Rich in Christian love, and strict principles of duty, even applied to the business pursuits of life, he was a man of great power in inspiring mutually respective, kind and genial. No difference of views prevented his working with any, and differences of work for poor children was the means of his great power in bringing those who were wide in other things together, in one common work, which he loved, and which he respected. That he has gone to partake of a higher activity and development, and greater happiness we know, and which we realize was not that the poor children have lost a friend and we a valued counsellor, the thought of his death should lead us to offer our sympathy to his family with confidence assurable in their future knowledge of him leave ample sources of consolation that say which we dare suggest.

The Annual Strawberry Exhibition.

This exhibition, organized at the Agricultural Rooms, No. 41 Park-row, opened on the 16th inst. with a large display of choice fruits. Those who attended the exhibition a year ago claimed that it could serve the immense purpose that tender fruits have made in the development of the strawberry. Four large tables are spread, and each table exhibits specimens exceeding in number and quality the entire exhibition of berries made by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at London, last year. This statement asserted by a competent amateur who witnessed both exhibitions.

We cannot give the awards in detail, but content ourselves with stating that about twenty prizes have been distributed, and that the old public favorites, Wilson's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Burgess Egmont, Union and Triomphe de Gand appear to be in equal excellence and magnitude, and have borne off their share of honors. Among amateurs, Wm. F. Heine, of Morrisania; L. M. Pease, of New-York; Farm (Five Points) School; Beth Boyden, of Newark, N. J.; E. Meanick, of Bergenscipets; A. S. Fuller, of Brooklyn; F. W. Dayton, of Fordham; R. Willer, of St. Clair, N. J., and S. E. Trembly, of Bergen Point, N. J., took the first honors. Mr. Marshall's Empress Eugenie, Mr. Pease's Triomphe de Grand, Wilson's Seedling and Mr. Trembly's Union were particularly noticeable.

But the triumph of the exhibition, by all odds, lay with Mr. BURGESS, the distinguished seed manufacturer, of Newark, who offered a new variety, the largest ever placed on exhibition, and as remarkable for the delicacy of its flavor as its size. *Fifteen of these berries weighed a pound.* Few persons would wish to eat a pound, or even a half pound, of strawberries at a sitting, and can only hardly realize the conclusion, while looking at them, to conclude that the time will come when he will cultivate an area, as the case may be, at his restaurant, and when the delicate of fairly loyals will not be able to relish for very fashion, the strawberry and cream.

The noticeable fact, concerning, that to regardless the origination of this berry is that it did not come by chance, but as the result of method applied to the propagation of plants. Two of the third stamens, Kirtley's Collas and Kirtley's [illegible] and a pistillate, were [illegible] the Green Prolific—produced. The pistillate Green Prolific was crossed with Seabody's Seedling, the old Virginia strawberry, of which Mr. BURGESS is a native, and produced a large fruit, of the Seedling, and the Green Prolific, in the second generation. The production of this berry has been from the next that Mr. O. JOHN, proprietor of the [illegible] newspaper, has purchased the entire plant of this variety, and the [illegible] for distribution gratis to the subscribers to his journal. The exhibition, No. 41 Park-row, will continue during this day, and should be visited by every amateur grower or eater of strawberries, who can appreciate the luxury of such a spectacle.

The Police Among the Strikers.

At an early hour yesterday morning Capt. WARNER, of the First Precinct, received instructions from Police Headquarters, directing him to take a sufficient number of his reserve force, and report to the High-bridge or Fort No. 3 at East River, for "O" Connecticut, whence, from information, it was believed there is a serious riot in progress, due the disregard on of the law on the Harlem Road. As our readers are aware, there has existed for some time past a serious trouble and dissatisfaction among the laborers employed by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, who have been engaged in loading and unloading the Company's barges lying along the piers in that portion of the City. Many months ago the agent of the Company, informed us that for several years past they have steadily employed the men who have now tried to create the trouble. These laborers have, to a great extent, owing to their long experience in the business, for months been controlling that kind of work, and the Company saw they never other means to the demands of these laborers of such a nature, and, with the aid of the Company, raised the wages of the workmen to $2 per day, they contributed to employ none of the old hands. The latter were greatly exasperated at this turn of affairs, and by threats and other hostile demonstrations drove out the new comers, who were compelled to from going on with their labor. At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the old men was assaulted by a gang of the discharged laborers, and severely beaten about the head and face. But for the timely interference of Capt. WARNER's men, it is thought he would have been killed. Roundman Conran, with the aid of some officers, succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and, in taking into custody Messrs. MALOY and PATRICK RYNES, two of the ringleaders of the attacking party. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs and committed in default of bail.

A Deadly Assault upon a Policeman.

ANDREW GROUNEGAN, a policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was returning from his post to the Station-house on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, when he was suddenly attacked by a band of four or five rowdies in Second-avenue. Without any provocation, one of the assailants struck the victim on the head with a blunt-shot, and knocked him down. Another of the rowdies then stabbed him in the back with a stiletto, while he lay prostrate. Grounegan was so much injured that he was insensible for some time, and before any assistance could be procured, the persons who made the attack had effected their escape. The wounded officer was conveyed to his residence on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. Dr. HONEGRAN was called, and, after an examination, he pronounced the injuries to be of a very serious nature. He stated that the Sergeant be notified immediately to hold an coke-mortem examination. The skull is badly fractured, and he has also sustained other wounds, which his physician fears will prove fatal. GROUNEGAN is about 24 years of age, and has been connected with the Police Department for the last four years. He has always borne a good reputation as an officer and a citizen, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Capt. SNEDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has interested himself in the case, and, with the aid of his force, is doing everything he can to bring the guilty parties to punishment.

Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Brooklyn Institute for Higher Scholarship.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the above institution of learning, of which Prof. CALVIN C. WARE is the Principal, was celebrated Thursday evening, in the school chapel, No. 8 Montague-street, Brooklyn. The chapel was filled by an appreciative and highly fashionable audience.

The exercises were agreeably diversified, and consisted of singing and recitations, which were interspersed by the reports of the various classes, which were read by Rev. Messrs. FARNHAM and others. In all of the branches the pupils showed great proficiency, and the gentlemen present appeared highly pleased with the examination. The scholars, numbering in all about 150, were present. In a good speech, among an improvised platform, which was occupied by some of the most prominent and substantial men of the City and Brooklyn. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chancellor FRANZ, of the New-York University, who subsequently an address was given by the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, of the Plymouth Church. The general management was under the charge of Mr. G. W. WARREN. The grades were were Miss R. M. STORRS, daughter of Rev. D. STORRS; Misses SARRA, SARAH LUDLOW and BULLARD, of Brooklyn; Miss HALL, of Boston, Miss WILCOX Black, New-York.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March.....H. B. Dodworth.
2. Overture to Zampa.....Herold.
3. Lob der Thranen (The Tear).....Schubert.
4. Quick Step "Anne of the Vale".....Dodworth.

PART II.

5. March No. 2, op. 45.....Franz Schubert.
6. Overture to "Der Freyschutz".....Von Weber.
7. Divertissement, "Lohengrin".....Wagner.
8. Schiller Fest March.....Meyerbeer.

PART III.

9. "Cheer, Boys Cheer".....Downing.
10. Recit. Cav. "Bella Figlia dell'Amore".....Verdi.
11. Solo Clarinet, "The Bohemian Girl".....Balfe.
12. Jubel Galop.....Kuhner.

Ferris Female Institute.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE SEMINARY.

The Ferris Female Institute held its annual commencement in the Seminary, Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The attendance was large and respectable, and consisted principally of ladies. In the drawing-room were a large number of beautiful specimens of needle, crochet and embroidery work, penmanship, crayons and drawing, by the young misses of the Institute. Among those present were Chancellor FRANZ, Rev. H. CROSBY, Rev. Mr. DANCASTER and others. The pupils, attired in white, presented a handsome appearance, and, occupied seats near the speaker's desk. The exercises were opened by the hymn

"Blest are the sons of peace, they shall be called the children of God."

Classes as from gulf, we humbly implore,

the singing being under the direction of Prof. MILLER, after which Chancellor FRANZ offered an appropriate prayer. Reports of the Committees on the compositions of the Academic and Collegiate Departments, and in penmanship, French, needle-work, drawing and mathematics, were then read, which refined to the success of the institution during the term. The Chancellor FRANZ delivered an address, which was followed by all present singing the Doxology. The Benediction was then pronounced, which closed the exercises.

The Harbor Institute.

At the 40th annual commencement of the Harbor Institute, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street, prizes were awarded to Misses Sarah Young, Carl, Wallace, Reddy and Bingham. Gold medals were presented to Miss Ella Codington for French, Miss D. M. Whitfield for composition, in middle department, Miss E. A. Stoddard for senior composition, and Miss Nellie E. Schenck, one for penmanship and one for mathematics.

"Diplomas were conferred upon the following graduates, who have completed the course: Ella Rogers, Van Buren, Miss Caroline Smith, Miss Jessie A. Bingham, Miss Nellie E. Sanderson, Emma E. Waterbury, Jennie Halstead, Sara Viele, Mary Dewey, Amanda Bennett, Charlotte W. Wright. After which there was addressed to the Principal D. H. Gilmore, Rev. Dr. Gurney presided. The singing, under the direction of Prof. LEMIS, was excellent.

THE LAST PASSAGE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A topographical error gave the Twenty-sixth New-York, instead of the Twenty-third New-Jersey, the merit of executing the "bayonet charge" in company with the Fifth Vermont, when the last passage of the river was effected by the Sixth Corps. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey led the charge, and was closely followed by the Fifth Vermont. Lieut.-Col. MARSH was commanded the former regiment at the time, as Col. MEARSON was still under arrest.

LAW REPORTS.

Result of the Homestead's Case—A Jury's Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Jane Weeks vs. William Elliot.—The plaintiff was a lady boarding-house keeper, and brought her action to recover of the defendant for an alleged unlawful taking and detention of a portion of property used by her in conducting the business of boarding-house keeping at No. 69 West Forty-third-street, in this City.

It was alleged that the defendant trespassed the house and carried and detained such the plaintiff, whom he had stated to be improper, in the defendant's subsequently made improper remarks to the plaintiff, whereupon she turned him out of her house. The defendant thereupon sought to take her property, but was prevented from so doing by the plaintiff's friends. Afterwards, he appeared, the plaintiff removed to the Broadway Hotel, taking the property with her, from which place she was forcibly ejected with the aid of a constable and property taken from the property. This action was then brought and was tried in the Times of the 18th inst. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

Exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Rutherford.

Emily P. Woodruff vs. Marcus P. Woodruff.—Report confirmed, and judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Katzites ex. Hamel, &c.—Findings and facts, and conclusions of the law, and judgment.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.—THURSDAY, June 18, 1863.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, twenty-eleven City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Weaver, Green, Brady, McConnell, Hopper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman WEBSTER:

Petition of Mary Noonan, for compensation for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the petitioner, Mary Noonan, in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse drowned on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, from pier foot of Water-street, in consequence of the removal of the nuisance then complained of, the same to be in appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman HAYES:

Whereas, The rebels have continued to invade the loyal territory of the United States, with the intended intention of seizing and destroying, with fire and sword, the property and lives of our people; and

Whereas, The late resignation of the Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. McClellan, is now and has been for some time past out of active service; and

Whereas, The character of Gen. McClellan as a patriot, citizen and soldier, is well known to be high in the estimation of the truly loyal and fighting people of the North and States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board, in conjunction with the board of Aldermen, the Mayor, respectfully and earnestly request the Administration to place Gen. McClellan at the head of the forces which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

Which was adopted, and the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman KEENAN:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Markets attend his or hereby directed to inform this Board the number of persons who hold the stands in the markets, and how are non-residents of the City, together with the number of the stand and the market in which they occupy the same.

Which was adopted.

By the President:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished to the Committee on National Affairs by the New-York City Regiments, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, Department, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to Assistant Engineers, transmitting resolution of the Board of Engineers declaring vacant the place now occupied by Mr. John Bentley, by reason of his being a non-resident.

A communication was received and referred to Committee on Law Department.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to resolution of Common Council, relative to the payment of the tenth ward, and the City and Ward Gas Company, respectfully asks that the same be paid.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and order of, on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from General Ward B. Burnett, relative to filling city troops for the war, and asking action.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ordnance and Military.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the chief Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a volunteer fire engine for the use of Hose Company number Twenty-one, in the place of one now in use, and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the expense of the same out of the appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman HAYES:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, (amounting to one thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents,) being for services rendered to the Commission on National Affairs, in receiving the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers.

Bill of F. Bernstein, amounting to sixty-five dollars, for music furnished for the reception of General Michael Corcoran.

(The report of the committee, received to be paid.)

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. G. Bergmann, for the sum of twenty dollars, for the use of a band by the Twelfth regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to the sum of one hundred and one dollars, the amount to be charged to the account of City contingencies.

Resolved, That there be paid to the Board of Aldermen, the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Major Richard Ellis.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to be paid.)

Report of Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gen. Wolcott, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for bill rendered for expenses incurred in conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Major Hogan, of the Irish brigade, and charge the same to his appropriate account.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, (amounting to one thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents,) being for services rendered to the Commission on National Affairs, in receiving the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers.

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Resolved, That there be paid to the Board of Aldermen,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....June 25, 1869.

2,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Coup	99	100	Erie R. Pref		30¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Coup	106⅝	200	do		30½
5,000 Treas. 7-30s		100	do		30½
N. Cent. & Apr	102⅛	100	Am. Coal Co		28
$12,000 do	102⅛	200	Har. Railroad		128
5,000 U. S. 10-40s, Coup	104	100	do		128
7,000 Jersey City W. L.	112½	200	do		79
5,000 Penn. 2d, 6s	92⅛	600	do		79
10,000 do	92	100	do		78⅞
20,000 Mo. State 6s	78⅞	1500	do		78⅞
10,000 C. & Mis. R. Con	85	200	do		78⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	107	200	do		78⅞
2,000 8th R. Bd	100	100	do		78⅞
2,000 Hun. Co. S. F.	102⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref		61
3,000 Ill. C. R. Bd	103	100	do		61
1,000 do	113	100	do		60⅞
4,000 Ala. & T. R. 1st M.	80	60	Reading R.		102½
4,000 Ala. & T. R. 2d M. Pr	80	200	do		102⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	87⅞	100	do		102⅛
10,000 do	87	200	do		102⅛
10,000 do	87	200	do		102⅛
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		113
2,000 do	78	1500	do		62⅞
4,000 Ill. Cent. R.	113	100	do		62⅞
1,000 Mis. & Mo. L. G.	61⅛	100	do		62⅞
1,000 do	61⅛	100	do		62⅞
40 Chatham Bank	100	200	do		62⅞
40,000 Amer. Gold	143	300	M. S. & N. I. C. &		113
20,000 do	143⅛	50	do		113⅛
20,000 do	143⅞	200	Ill. Cen. C. R.		101
100 Canton Co.	37⅞	100	Clev. & N. R.		84
100 do	37⅞	100	do		84
100 Cumb. Coal, Pref	30⅞	100	do		84
100 do	30⅞	100	do		84
100 do	30⅞	100	do		84
100 Wyman & Co.	12	1200	Gal. & Chi. R.		111
100 do	12	200	Clev. & Pit. R.		91
100 Pacific R. S. Co.	174	100	do		90⅞
100 do	174	200	do		90⅞
100 do	174⅛	200	do		90⅞
100 do	174⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.		86⅞
100 do	174⅛	100	do		86⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116	1217⅛	20 Chi. R. I. & Pac. R.		114
100 do	116	1217⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. du C.		61
100 do	116	1217⅛	200 do		60
100 do	116	1217⅛	200 do		60
100 do	116	1217⅛	200 do		60

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—A SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CORSICAN BRIDE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours, Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 656 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL—THE ESSEXOPTICON.

GOUPIL'S—No. 772 Broadway—THE UNION DARE 1860 PANORAMOROUNDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to our dispatches from Harrisburgh this morning, the rebel cavalry under JENKINS has been succeeded by that under MOSBY in the vicinity of Chambersburgh. MOSBY was reported eight miles below that town yesterday morning. A body of rebel cavalry, probably part of JENKINS' force, which left Greencastle, in the direction of Mercersburgh, on Thursday, were at McConnellsburgh yesterday morning, and took the road toward Hancock, Md. They were on a horse and cattle stealing expedition. On the line of the Potomac there is much activity. A force of three hundred rebels were driven away from Hancock on Thursday, after burning some canal-boats there. Seven hundred rebels on the same day attempted to destroy a large culvert opposite Hancock, but they were driven back by a body of our cavalry, under Col. GALLAGHER, after an hour's fight. It was reported that a force of ten thousand rebels was at Cumberland, Md., on Thursday. On the Virginia side, at Williamsport, yesterday, was a considerable body of rebel infantry, and another rebel force was said to be near Antietam or Shepherdstown, and about to cross the river.

Our special correspondent at Harrisburgh telegraphs that the rebels are no nearer Chambersburgh than Greencastle. A squadron of cavalry, and the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York regiments, left yesterday, by rail, for Chambersburgh, from which point they were to move on to Greencastle to dislodge the enemy there. The Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth New-York regiments were sent across the Susquehanna to take the places in the fortifications vacated by the Eighth and Seventy-first.

Gov. CURTIN yesterday visited Camp Curtin, at Harrisburgh, and was received with much enthusiasm by the troops there. He made an address in response to their urgent calls, in which he gave them assurances that their services would only be required during the present emergency. The men would be mustered into the United States service, but that was necessary to secure equipments and pay from the General Government. No apprehensions need be felt that they would be retained in the service beyond the time when the danger of invasion should be past. The Governor also reviewed the New-York regiments on the south side of the Susquehanna in the morning.

Our special correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to the 17th. Gen. HOOKER was moving with the greatest rapidity, and everything indicated a collision with the enemy in a short time. The army was in the lightest marching order—everything which could impede progress having been sent to the rear.

We have, from one of our special correspondents, a spirited account of the cavalry battle at Aldie on Thursday. It proves to have been one of the most hotly contested fights of the war. The rebels were in strong position and superior numbers, and had the further advantage of artillery; but, notwithstanding all this, they were handsomely whipped, with heavy losses.

Deserters from LEE's army, who have come within our lines, state that the main body of STUART's cavalry force, twelve thousand strong, is at Warrenton; and that LEE's army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, or somewhere between that point and Winchester. They also state that the whole rebel army is preparing to march, and will probably try to turn HOOKER's right flank and cross into Maryland.

The Washington *Republican* says that in the late movement of Gen. HOOKER's army from its base at Aquia Creek and Falmouth, great credit is due to the officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments for the masterly manner in which their duties were performed. Not a dollar's worth of portable property belonging to the Government was left behind or destroyed. One and a half millions of army rations were brought away in good order. All the rolling stock of the railroad was carried off, and even the windows and doors of the temporary buildings seized for the use of officers were saved and transported to this city. Never before has our army executed a movement of the kind without sacrificing a great quantity of stores.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated near Vicksburgh, June 11, makes the important statement that water battery No. 1, the one which sank the gun-boat *Cincinnati* about two weeks since, and which has caused a great deal of annoyance to the extreme right wing of the army, was on Tuesday night evacuated, and the guns removed. Our pickets were posted almost upon the battery on the night of its removal, and nothing but the simplicity of the guards in not notifying their commanders of the operations of the enemy prevented the capture of said battery falling into our hands. The divisions of Gens. SHERMAN and HERRON, the former from Tennessee and the latter from Missouri, had reached Gen. GRANT. Judge LOVE, of Keokuk, Iowa, on June 10th, had an interview with Gen. GRANT, who, in reply to a question when Vicksburgh would be taken, replied: "I can take it any hour; but in making an immediate attack I would sacrifice the lives of many valuable men, whereas, there is not, in my estimation, any occasion for such a sacrifice. The enemy is completely surrounded, and are short of both provisions and ammunition. They are losing from eighty to one hundred every day by desertion, and I am not at all apprehensive of the results consequent upon an attack in my rear. My force is adequate either to whip the rebels by force of arms or by starvation. I prefer the latter course, inasmuch as it accomplishes their army and does not destroy mine."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* reports that about June 7 the steamer *Lady Walton*, in charge of her capitain and six men, came out of the Arkansas River and surrendered to our gunboat *Tyler*. The crew report all fortifications except near Fine Bluff. Provisions plenty, and Paine's army moving southward.

An important order relative to the organization of the New-York State Militia was issued yesterday by Gov. SEYMOUR. It provides for the formation of a separate regiment or battalion for each Assembly District, and constitutes each Senatorial District a Brigade district. The details of the order will be found elsewhere.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe four days later, by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Bohemian*. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 13th inst. The American ship *Kate Dyer*, from Calcio, had arrived at Antwerp. She reported having been overhauled by a rebel privateer, and compelled to give bonds for $50,000. The privateer is supposed to have been the bark *Tacony*, recently captured by the *Florida*. The new steamer *Southerner*, recently launched at Stockton-on-Tees, had made her trial trip, and was subsequently searched by the Government authorities, under the supposition that she was intended for a privateer. Nothing suspicious was found on board, however. Parliamentary proceedings were without importance. There is nothing new regarding the Polish question. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, consequent upon the news of Gen. GRANT's victories. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and Provisions were flat. Consols were quoted at 91¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, Ex-United States Senator from Iowa, and Minister to New-Granada under the last Administration, has brought an action in the Supreme Court, against Secretary SEWARD, laying his damages at $50,000, to recover for his arrest upon his arrival in this City, on his return to the United States; the particulars of which will be remembered. The complaint is just filed, and the case is as yet unknown to the Courts.

A complaint is also just filed in the same Court against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*, by JOHN H. MOORE, General Agent in this City of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to recover for an alleged libel in the publication, a few days since, of a letter from the widow of the late Col. KIMBALL, in which severe reference was made to the plaintiff. An order of arrest has been issued.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, ARTHUR CAR was convicted of picking the pocket of JAS. H. SMITH of $100, and remanded for sentence. EDWARD FORD pleaded guilty to passing a $5 counterfeit note of the Bank of Gorzeckie, and was remanded.

There were rumors circulating on the streets in Nashville, on Monday, that Gen. FORREST had been shot and killed by a Lieutenant in his command, at Spring Hill, on Friday evening, the 12th inst. It was reported that FORREST had accused the Lieutenant of cowardice on some occasion, to which the latter replied very tartly, when FORREST ordered him out of the room, and at the same time giving him a kick to help him out, whereupon the Lieutenant drew his pistol and fired at FORREST, the ball entering his neck, and, the latest reports say, producing a pretty severe, though not dangerous wound. This last version was reported as coming from parties who had faith in its reliability.

The owners of the ship *Croton Point*, recently burned by the *Alabama*, had the following insurance (war risks) on the vessel and freight money: At Newburyport office, $9,000; Salem, $6,000; Alliance, Boston, $10,300; New England, $22,500; Manufacturers', $15,700; Columbia, New-York, $15,500. Total, $80,000.

The price of Gold Coin fell 1 ⅌ cent. yesterday, closing 143; Exchange 156 ⅌ cent. Money in demand at 7 ⅌ cent. The sales of the Government Loan were $1,400,000. The Share market excited on Hudson River Stock and closed other wise steady.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered, yesterday, at a further general reduction in prices, yet transactions were restricted. Cotton, Whiskey, Tallow, and the leading kinds of Provisions were in active request at essentially unchanged rates. Hay was in fair demand. Oils were selling more freely. Groceries were quite moderately dealt in, as were also most other articles. The semi-weekly auction sales of Boots and Shoes was a decided success. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

A MILITARY MUDDLE.—The curiously "mixed" condition of our military system, and the inefficiency resulting therefrom, has just had a striking illustration in Pennsylvania. When the first news of the projected invasion reached that State, Gen. COUCH, who had just been appointed to the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, summoned to arms, for the defence of the State, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, "to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war." When the danger was more imminent, came the order of the Governor calling out the militia. When the rebels were actually on Pennsylvania soil, came the proclamation of the President, calling for one hundred thousand men, fifty thousand of whom were assigned as the quota of the Keystone State, "to be mustered into service, and to serve for the period of six months." The Pennsylvanians, however, did not like the terms or conditions of any of these calls, and did not fly to their rifles as promptly as was proper. Then Gov. CURTIN, spurred by the news that the rebels were advancing toward his capital, to adopt any expedient to save it, issued an address and also delivered an earnest personal appeal to the people in volunteer—in the former of which he said he would "accept men without reference to the six months' term," and that it "never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency;" and imploring the people to trust in his and the Government's words.

No wonder that under such a state of things the "military" of Pennsylvania are all in a muddle—no wonder there is "confusion worse confounded." After two years of war, a Border State like Pennsylvania ought to have had a better system of local defence than this, or the Government ought to have provided her with a better defence.

THE EXCELSIOR STATE.—On Monday the people of this City were startled by the news of the northward advance of the rebels, of which no one had dreamed up to that time. On the evening of that day the Governor of the State received a telegram from Washington calling for twenty thousand militia to resist invasion, which order was promulgated next morning. The militia regiments, composed of citizens engaged in all pursuits, mechanic, workmen, mechanics and professional men, instantly prepared themselves to march. Wednesday they began to leave, the Seventh leading the van, and up to last night eight regiments had left this City and Brooklyn. We learn from Albany that ten regiments altogether have left the State, and that four more will have left by this morning. New-York's twenty thousand will very soon be in the field; and if ten times twenty thousand were needed to put down the rebellion and save the Union, the Empire State could furnish them with alacrity. Who will say that the North is exhausted?

Military Partizanship.

Our Board of Councilmen have adopted a resolution urging upon the Administration the restoration of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac. Some of our most influential German citizens, on the other hand, have solicited the President to allow Gen. FREMONT to raise an independent force to aid in beating back LEE's rebel columns. These are but the latest manifestations of the persistent endeavor, in different directions, to push the fortunes of these two Generals. It seems to be the chief study of two distinct fractions of our people how to rehabilitate their respective favorites. They seize upon every occasion, and resort to every device, for the furtherance of their own particular end. They estimate every new development of the war primarily by its bearings, not upon the fortunes of the cause, but upon the fortunes of Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. FREMONT. To judge by the habitual language of some of them, it would seem that their highest idea of the war was that it was a scene expressly for the benefit of their own hero; and that the whole performance was weary and flat so long as he was in the background.

What makes this the more curious is, that the partisans of each profess to have the most thorough contempt for the claims of the other. The admirer of MCCLELLAN uniformly declares that FREMONT has no science; and the admirer of FREMONT is equally constant in his assertion that MCCLELLAN has no spirit. Each claims, and with a good deal of truth, that his favorite excels in that in which the other General is deficient; while both alike seem unmindful that it is neither science alone, nor spirit alone, that is required in such a war as we are waging, but the perfect combination of the two.

We are bound, in fairness, to say that the claims made for these Generals are not precisely alike. The friends of MCCLELLAN insist upon his being accorded Gen. HOOKER's place, or Gen. HALLECK's. The friends of FREMONT content themselves with demanding any high position that will involve active and conspicuous duty. While the former seem to think that it will be derogatory to MCCLELLAN to serve his country in any but the very foremost place, the latter are quite willing that FREMONT should render service in any one of a dozen different places. It is chiefly this that is demanded for the one; an opening rather that is claimed for the other. The persistency in each case is alike; the only difference is in pitch of pretension.

Now, what is the meaning of this unceasing restlessness in regard to these two men? How happens it that they, alone of all the Generals out of service or in service, should have a retinue of civilians at their heels, who make it their special business to obtrude them incessantly upon the public eye? The explanation, of course, is simple enough. The patent fact that the one set belongs exclusively to the extreme of one political party, and the other set to the extreme of another political party, is in itself absolute proof that it proceeds *first of all from political motives*. Such an assimilation of party affinities with particular personal attachments cannot come from accident. It is because there is a real *relation* between the party and the person that the one lends itself with such zeal to the advancement of the other. There is not only the uniform party complexion of the friends of each to assure us of this, but his own notorious political predilections. Gen. MCCLELLAN, everybody understands, is a Democrat of ultra stamp—so extreme that his fastest friends are found among the Copperheads. It was a grave question, in the last Gubernatorial Convention at Columbus the other day, whether to nominate him or VALLANDIGHAM; and it was settled only by his withdrawal from the contest. Gen. FREMONT, on the other hand, is a radical Republican, and never fails in any of his public speeches to indicate his intense Anti-Slavery policy in the most emphatic style. Both of these two Generals, by their words and acts, have thoroughly identified themselves with their respective parties. It is because their ongoing partisans recognize in them the exponents of their own opinions, and because they seek to promote party interests rather than the public interests, that they are so tireless in their efforts to get them again into military position. Next year brings on a new Presidential election. It is recognized that military prestige may be an important consideration in the selection of candidates and their availability with the people. Therefore it is but natural that those whose first care is their party, should be their zealous to secure every military opportunity possible for the Generals of their own faith who are politically ambitious.

The Government is to be commended for having thus far so steadfastly refused to be swayed by efforts prompted by such a purpose. It has no right, in this awful military struggle for the life of the nation, to be influenced in its choice of Generals by anything but military considerations. It is bound to recognize no political distinctions—to know neither Republicans nor Democrats—and to put the military responsibilities upon the men best qualified to discharge them successfully. One indispensable qualification for such discharge is singleness of purpose. The commander whose mind is in any measure occupied with his political interests, is to a great extent disqualified from fully meeting his military duties, which, at the very least, are momentous enough to engross every faculty of any mind, however capable. Whatever be the other merits of the four leading Generals, now in active service—GRANT, ROSECRANS, BANKS and HOOKER—they all undeniably are entitled to the praise of ignoring all party maneuvres, and devoting themselves with their whole soul to the military work in hand. It is a eulogy for each that none of them have a political following; and that, shameless as the party intrigue of the day is, it has not yet ventured to degrade their names into its service. The Government is fortunate in having Commanding Generals so thoroughly pervaded with the true military spirit. The great danger to the National cause from the beginning has been not from the want of military talent, for that was sure to develop itself sooner or later, but from the adulteration of a pure military policy with political elements which would take away all its consistency and vigor. The best safeguard against this was the bestowment of command upon Generals without political aspirations, and who, during their term of service, should practically keep their politics in abeyance. We are glad that this is now in such a good degree realized. If the Administration will keep true to this aim, it cannot fail of being sustained by the great majority of the people, if it be true, as we believe, that the majority prefer country to party.

The Confederacy on Foreign Relations.

It was published a short time since that the rebel Government at Richmond had dismissed Mr. MOORE, British Consul at that city. It was not then known that an act, originating in the alleged personal misconduct of the Consul, was made the occasion of a general change of policy on the part of the Confederate Government, toward the representatives of foreign Powers. Such is the case. And the letter which we published yesterday, from J. P. BENJAMIN, rebel Secretary of State, to J. M. MASON, rebel Commissioner at London, furnishes an interesting history of the offence of Mr. MOORE, and of the orders that have been the consequence of his conduct.

It appears that two men, named MALONEY and FARRELL, were conscripted in the rebel army, and Mr. MOORE was applied to by their counsel to procure their release, on the ground that they were British subjects. The Consul, to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with the Confederate State Department, addressed himself directly to the War Department, in behalf of the parties. On investigation it was found that MALONEY and FARRELL, though British born, had resided in Virginia for eight years and had exercised the right of suffrage by voting in that State. These facts were held to be conclusive as to the *de facto* citizenship of the men, and the War Department refused to release them. Mr. MOORE was much offended by this determination of the case, and had the temerity to charge the Confederate Government to one of its own citizens, the counsel of MALONEY and FARRELL, with being indifferent to "cases of the most atrocious cruelty." For this language of disrespect, his exequatur was revoked, and Mr. MOORE took the earliest opportunity to leave Richmond.

Mr. BENJAMIN makes the dismissal of Mr. MOORE the occasion of explaining upon what grounds the presence of Consuls in the Southern States, originally credited to the United States, have been tolerated in the performance of their official functions by the Confederate Government. The argument is a characteristic specimen of State rights abstractionism, and is as follows: A Consul at Richmond is a Consul in and for the State of Virginia—Virginia, at the formation of the Federal Union, *delegated to the United States Government the right of regulating her (Virginia's) foreign intercourse*—hence the United States Government furnished Mr. MOORE his *exequatur*—Virginia subsequently seceded from the United States, withdrew the power delegated to it of controlling her foreign relations, and bestowed the same on the Confederate Government—but the withdrawal of power from an agent does not nullify the agent's previous acts, and hence Mr. MOORE was a proper Consul for Virginia after her secession, notwithstanding the fact that his *exequatur* was held from the United States. And so of all other Consuls.

But foreign Ministers at Washington "abused" the tolerant conduct of the Confederate Government in this regard, in this, that in virtue of their relations to and recognition by the Government of the United States, they have assumed the power to issue instructions and exercise authority over the Consuls residing in the South, in total disregard of the existence of the Confederate Government. Lord LYONS has especially been an offender in this way, (as his frequent communications to Mr. MOORE and other British Consuls sufficiently attest,) and hence the British Government is selected for repeat of its dismissal of her consular agent. And the general order is issued by JEFFERSON DAVIS that "no direct communication be permitted between the Consuls of neutral nations in the Confederacy and the functionaries of those nations residing within the enemy's country, [the United States.] All communications to or from foreign Consuls residing in the Confederacy will be restricted to vessels sailing from or dispatched for foreign parts."

The act of dismissal of Mr. MOORE is accompanied by one or two sharp thrusts at the British Government, which will receive additional harshness from the ill-temper of the often snubbed Mr. Commissioner MASON. That Government is chided for refusing, "for its own interest," to acknowledge the "patent fact of the independence of the South; and it is twitted with the fact of an increasing foreign trade to all parts of the South, "in spite of the paper blockade which is upheld by Her Majesty's Government, in disregard of the rights of the Confederacy, the dictates of public law," &c. &c.

We have no comment to offer on this affair, further than to suggest that the crisis in rebel diplomacy is not a very serious one, and that a war with England will not probably grow out of it. The United States Government will certainly offer no objection to the driving out of every Consul in the South, every one of whom, without an exception, we believe, has proved himself, when opportunity offered, a rebel sympathizer and a mischief-maker.

They have all been very freely used by JEFFERSON DAVIS to gather up statistics in support of the rebellion, to fortify the Cotton loan and prove the inefficiency of the blockade, and the Confederate Government has been more than glad to make use of the easy and safe communication of these Consuls with Lord LYONS and other foreign Ministers at Washington for the purpose of getting these fictions before the "neutral nations." It is a just reward they are now getting for their superserviceable zeal in the cause of a set of ungrateful traitors.

Strategy of the Young Napoleons.

The street-corner and fireside strategists have a splendid field for their wits at present. The situation in Virginia is sufficiently complicated and indefinite to make strategical speculation delightfully easy and dismally profound. Nothing is known about the location of LEE's army, and little about HOOKER's. Nobody knows what LEE's plans are, and nobody can tell how HOOKER proposes to circumvent them. No one has any idea how large a force the rebels have at Richmond, or what means have been adopted for the defence of that place; and nobody knows whether or no KEYES, DIX, PECK & Co. have any designs against it. Furnished with this stock of ignorance, and armed with one of the awful "maps" with which our contemporaries so frequently adorn their columns, it is easy for the strategist to show how HOOKER should operate against and defeat LEE—how KEYES should capture Richmond—and how HOOKER, by a grand *coup*, might smash the rebellion and end the war—marching into Washington with LEE in chains, antique fashion, and a hundred thousand rebel captives following in his rear.

Say, for instance, that LEE's army, sixty thousand strong, which the telegraph declares it to be, is located in the Shenandoah Valley, in the Loudon Valley, or by the Bull Run Mountain. Say that HOOKER has an army of equal number, and of as vigorous pluck, planted near Bull Run or at Fairfax Court-house, or still nearer to the Potomac. Say that HEINTZELMAN has an army around Washington simply sufficient to man its gigantic works and hold the Capital. Say that the forces of MILROY and SCHENCK, aided by the gathering hosts of the North, are capable of barring a rebel advance into Pennsylvania. What is to hinder Gen. HOOKER from pushing along his columns rapidly on this side of the mountains, so as to get in the rear of the rebel army and compel its retreat, and yet make its successful retreat impossible? Why does he not at least threaten LEE's rear continually, and keep him uneasy? Why does he not send a cavalry force down as far as Warrenton, to break up that highly important point of communication, or to Culpeper Court-house, where they have a grand depot of supplies? Why does he not—why did he or some one else not—occupy the mountain passes in the Blue Ridge and parallel ranges, which we have been so often told could be held by a small force against an army a hundred times its strength?

While HOOKER is thus menacing and operating against LEE's rear—HEINTZELMAN holding the Capital—and COUCH watching the Pennsylvania line—while the rebel army has been nearly all withdrawn from Richmond and from the Virginia and North Carolina seaboard, why do not our forces on the James *Peninsula and the Blackwater, which are* believed to be about forty thousand strong, more or less, make a grand assault on the rebel Capital? Why do not some of the officers with large commands, down there, do something? Why do not they *demonstrate* vigorously, while the golden moment lasts, and the grand rebel army is over a hundred miles away? If they cannot take Richmond, can they not take Petersburgh, which would serve the purpose nearly as well? If they are incapable of this, could they not seize Weldon, which would do better? There must be a limit to the rebel strength in Virginia; and if LEE has a hundred thousand men in the Shenandoah Valley or thereabouts, their forces cannot be very gigantic at other points. Certain it is that if forty thousand of our troops, or half that number, were at Weldon, LEE would not be long in leaving the mountains; and if he attempted to leave, then would be HOOKER's chance to flank him, divide his columns, and defeat them in detail.

It is believed that we have, or will have shortly, full a quarter-million men on the Potomac. Within the last four days this State alone has sent ten thousand volunteers toward Washington, and other States are hastening forward their quotas under the new call. From a great army, suddenly reinforced so enormously, folks have a right to expect great and daring deeds. Certain it is that the rebel army has not been reinforced to anything like this extent, say what it be.

The time when these great movements against LEE and Richmond are possible, may be short, for LEE may retreat, or he may suddenly push round to some point in our rear, where we might not be able to operate with all the advantages on our side which we now possess.

The fireside strategists are doubtless badly informed in the facts of the case; but their energy and spirit is at least commendable, and their skill might be of service in the field, if they *would* only take to it.

A STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a splendid excursion through the Western Lakes, from Cleveland, to be made by two very fine steamers during the coming Summer months. There will be five excursions in all, through the finest scenery in the world, and affording an opportunity for recreation and for picturesque scenery seldom equaled. The prices are very reasonable, the accommodations excellent, and the excursion in every respect of the most attractive and desirable ever offered.

A NOVELTY.—The latest novelty in the way of ship-collars is a steel collar, invented in England, and for sale by the agent, WARE, No. 387 Broadway. They are easily washed, last forever, and don't stoke. What will turn up next in this department, we will wait some curiosity to see.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Ship Kate Dyer Captured and Bonded by a Rebel Pirate.

Search of a Suspected Pirate by British Officials.

Proposed Reforms in France.

CAPE RACE, (Friday), June 19.

Steamship *Bohemian* from Liverpool 11th, and Londonderry 13th, passed this point at noon to-day, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Bohemian* has thirty-four cabin passengers for Quebec. She experienced a continuation of fine weather.

The steamship *Cuyo's Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived out on the 5th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 10th.

The steamship *Europia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM suggested the opening of negotiations with Washington for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Southern States.

Lord PALMERSTON pointed out the difficulties, owing to the war, of any such negotiations. He hoped if the Confederate States gained their independence, they would make satisfactory arrangements.

The steamer *Southerner*, recently launched at Stockton-on-Tees, had been making a trial trip. Among the company on board was a person who represented himself as a newspaper reporter. He turned out to be a spy, and he made an affidavit, tending to show that the steamer was intended for a Confederate cruiser. This affidavit was forwarded to Minister ADAMS, and was by him submitted to Earl RUSSELL, who ordered her to be searched. The search resulted in nothing to justify suspicion, and the steamer remained unmolested. The alleged spy, however, continued to hover about West Hartpool where the steamer was lying. It is stated that the vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston.

The *Times'* editorial on the American situation, says that for the first time in the war, a long series of Federal victories has been substantially confirmed. The game, it is true, is by no means played out; but so far the expedition has been remarkably successful, and reflects unmixed honor on the Federal arms. With a comparatively small army, Gen. GRANT has advanced toward Vicksburgh by a succession of victories at one point after another. This much is now established by the Confederates themselves. If GRANT cannot carry the long fortified city and its appropriate defiances, he may pay for his opening successes by a disastrous, though not ignominious, close.

The American ship *Kate Dyer*, from Calico, arrived at Antwerp, was overhauled by a Confederate privateer and compelled to give bonds for $50,000. It is supposed that the privateer was the bark *Tacony*, which was originally captured by the *Florida*.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

FRANCE.

It was expected that the Emperor seriously contemplated introducing before long certain reforms, particularly in respect to the liberty of the Press, the liberty of speech and ministerial responsibilities.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 68f. 40c.

POLAND.

A telegram from Vienna says Austria has not concurred in the proposition of France and England in Russia.

A Berlin dispatch asserts that Austria has approved the proposition of the other Powers.

There had been taken from the Bank of Warsaw three and a half millions of roubles, being chiefly obligations of the Polish Land Owners' Association.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, May 27.

Freights quiet; on goods to London, 50s. Exchange, 2s. 2d. Imports dull.

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 24.

Cotton trading upward. Shirting and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. Freights lower.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for four days were 17,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened with a declining tendency but closed steadier.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. BENNERSON, SONNE & Co., and others report Flour heavy and sparingly easier. Wheat flat and declined; Red Western, 9s. @9s. 4d., Red Southern, 9s. 4d. @9s. 8d., White Western, 9s. 9d. @10s. 3d., White Southern, 10s. 3d. @11s. 3d. Corn downward and declined, 6d., Mixed, 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. Various circulars report: Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon dull and declined 6d. @1s. Lard fair.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed Oil steady, at 40s. 6d. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, June 11.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW dull, at 42s. 6d. PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market was heavy. Consols declined ¼d. on the 10th, but were better yesterday, the 11th. The money market was firm. Notes were done before 4 ⅌ cent. for best bills.

Consols closed on Thursday at 91⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares 93@95 ⅌ cent. Erie Railroad, 39½@40.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 12.

Cotton—sales of the week, 32,000 bales. The market has been dull, and prices are ¼d. lower for American, and ⅛@⅛d. lower for all other descriptions. Speculators took 3,000, and exporters 2,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The following quotations are for Middling Uplands, viz: Fair Orleans, 24¾d. Middling Orleans, 23¾d. Fair Mobiles, 24d. Middling Mobiles, 23d. Fair Uplands, 24¼d. Middling Uplands, 23¼d. The stock in port is estimated at 385,000 bales, of which 67,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. Corn is dull at 28s. @28s. 3d., for mixed.

PROVISIONS are firm.

The Produce market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, June 12.

Consols are quoted at 91⅞.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £161,000.

Illinois Central shares 93@95 discount; Erie 39@40; New-York Centrals, 78@80.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.
is a most ingenious, and useful. The introduction into overshoes, boots, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—New-York Times.
Office, No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eagle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Preserves hair elegantly. BOOLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOOLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience, by the patient, by DR. ZAGHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 189 Broadway.

HATS.—Straw hats in every style and of the greatest variety at WHITE'S, just added for traveling in the fashionable resorts of the season; also dress, soft and military hats, at No. 118 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Delightful, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume.
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine the Qualities.
A sample bottle sent for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot, No. 517 Broadway, Sc. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 30 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEXTER S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Office, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Auction Sale of Two Hundred Lots and Odd Lots, on the NINTH FLOOR OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB-, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS. WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by JAMES BEEKMAN, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:
On DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—35 lots on the north side, and 35 lots on the south side.
On DEKALB-AV.—8 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid ave.
On PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant ave.
On PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant.
On STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.
On STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.
On HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant ave.
On HART-ST.—8 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.
On LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.
On WILLOUGHBY-AV.—20 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant ave.
On HART-ST.—20 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant ave.
This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., Bedford-av. and Broadway), linked to different points in and further in Brooklyn. Very valuable, the locality is improved, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the Commissioners' Map of Central Park in New-York City, the same map on which that is laid out, is that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in that neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against mistakes by a survey of the lots, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 78 Cedar-st., and No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order,
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and prize fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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AND CANOPIES,
OF ALL NEW STYLES,
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Hicks & Company, No. 359 Broadway, East side, 2 doors below Franklin-st.,
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Artificial Limbs, by S. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Author, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. officers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wright, U. S. N.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Center-st.
Price 50 cents per box.

City Ladies, and Ladies from the Country, if you want Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Summer Balmorals, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 397 Canal-st.

Water Beds are Speedily Restored by using HERRICK & CO.'S VERMIN AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 75 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor Place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only genuine of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Harry's Trichoretheon.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—June 19, 1863.
10, 6, 38, 27, 20, 49, 55, 40, 42, 9, 39, 24, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 208.—June 19, 1863.
37, 16, 17, 45, 13, 73, 49, 65, 41, 46, 75, 40, 9, 37, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either as
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of June 6, No. 17,824 drew $100,000; No. 10,323 drew $20,000; No. 15,197 drew $20,000; No. 22,610 drew $10,000; No. 18,420 drew $5000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

CEDAR CAMPHOR HAS BEEN PROVED superlatively superior to common camphor for defending clothing against moths. Druggists have it. Wholesale by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 46 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for money paid into the Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 7 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made each working day, at any time, and will be entitled to interest by the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and persons unskilled in the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.
By the piece or yard. Drugget, 4 yards wide. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Newery.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Medical and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 Bond-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $2.

DR. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 23 BOND-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables to examine with certainty the character of diseases of the Throat. Accompanied with the use of this Instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 4.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 420 5th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.
I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Montrose-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

"No. 196 Mentone-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for the above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 Scollay.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., BOND No. 60, NEW-YORK.
J. R. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—Dear Doctor: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me. for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the place we're talking in necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I feel to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up and painful by continual secretion of the throat, the phlegm stealing down with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that ever I one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hopes of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his skill and the efficacious results of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 320 4th-st.

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816
BROADWAY.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a permanent cure in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must warrant it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK WILL BE AT HIS Principal Office, No. 15, Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., to give advice and examine Lungs with his Respirometer. He treats no diseases but those of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, and makes no charge for advice or examining Lungs in the ordinary way, or as Physicians generally do; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, he charges $1, and wishes every one, rich or poor, that has a cough, pain in the side or shoulder blade, troubled with difficulty of breathing, or any other complaint, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at nights, or any disease leading to Consumption, to call on him as above, and get his advice.
The following case is one of the greatest triumphs of medicine over diseases ever published in medical history. Read it:
Prompted by no other than the feeling of benevolence, and for the benefit of my afflicted fellow-beings, I desire to make known a short description of my disease, and the unexpected cure obtained from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Upward of two years since, I was taken sick, which gradually increased, until I was so far reduced that I never expected to be well again. I had at different times the attendance of six eminent physicians, without receiving any relief. In the month of February, I commenced using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and my disease at that time was as follows: I was extremely feeble, confined to my bed, suffering what for mortals were to suffer and survive. My feet had all disappeared, the whites of my eyes very yellow, skin also very yellow, like a person having the jaundice, very dry and husky. I had a dull, heavy pain in my right side, also the margin of the ribs on that side was also larger than natural; pain in my shoulder, a sharp pain in my left side, which was similar than natural; so I thought, changed away. I had a very distressing pain at the pit of my stomach—tongue coated with a thick white fur—stomach very sour—appetite entirely gone, not being able to eat anything—bowels very irregular and costive—discharged very unnatural—fevers, night sweats, thirst, violent palpitation of the heart, slight, dry cough, pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, dreadful dull headache; I was low-spirited, and thought I had no hope; spells that my father thought I was dying. I cannot describe, as I would like to do my miserable situation and my wretched sufferings, as every organ in my body was either diseased or deranged. My physicians said I had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and was fast sinking into the Consumption. This, as near as I can pain, was my situation when I commenced using the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found that the Syrup agreed with me, and it was the only medicine that ever gave me relief. It caused a large quantity of sorrow to be discharged. It equalized my bowels; it relieved my sufferings—gave me an appetite; in short, the Pulmonic Syrup was the remedy, by the blessing of Providence, that restored me to health. In the month of April following, I was well enough to move from New-York City to West Farms, where I now reside. I enjoy at this time perfect health, and am ready and feel better than I have done for many years past. This medicine has proved a blessing to myself and family; for I have used it with my children several times, and always with great benefit, and many other persons that I know of have used it, with like effects. I keep the Syrup in my house, and would not be without it for any consideration; and I conscientiously believe it is the best medicine ever discovered, and I earnestly recommend the public to try it, believing, as I do, that if its virtues is once known, every family would keep it.
This is a plain, short history of my case, and is the truth; and any person desirous of further particulars can call upon meet the residence of my husband, Capt. Johnson, No. 13 North 3d-st., Williamsburgh.
PRUDENCE JOHNSON.
Dr. SCHENCK always has a full supply of MEDICINES to retail at his rooms, which can be had on any day of the week, whether he is there or not.
CONRAD FOX, No. 61 Barclay-st.,
Wholesale Agent for New-York City.
Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $6 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.
Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES are sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States and Canada.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. S. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED—HOW THEY LOOK AND TASTE—WHY THEY ARE GIVEN TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE TRIBUNE—WHEN AND TO WHOM THEY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.
The cuts in our show bills represent THE TRIBUNE prize Strawberries—so named because we purchased them, at a very large price, to bestow exclusively upon the subscribers of either edition of THE TRIBUNE for 1863, intending to send one of each kind to every subscriber who expresses a wish to that effect at the time of subscribing. This will be equal to a premium of $1.50 to each subscriber, as that is the price charged by nurserymen for similar plants. Indeed, neither of these prize strawberries could be obtained at any price whatever, as we have secured every plant that can be produced in the year 1863, exclusively, as prizes to our subscribers. We have incurred the large outlay necessary for this purpose because we have an earnest desire to see the propagation of improved fruit greatly extended, and believe we believe that every one who receives these plants and grows the fruit will hold THE TRIBUNE in kindly remembrance for enabling him to enjoy such a good gift of a kind Providence, and will thereafter be in a measure disposed to favor all the fruit of Truth. In the lives that health and happiness will be increased.
As these plants have all to be grown from the few plants that we bought of Mr. Fuller in the Autumn of 1862, he will not be able to send them to subscribers until after the 1st of December, 1863, when they will be carefully packed in oiled silk or paper, and forwarded through the mail at our expense, or by express at expense of the receiver. The three plants will be sent to each person who sends in a gratuitous subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly TRIBUNE, indicating at the time of subscribing that they desire the strawberries, and the distribution will be made in the order the subscribers' lists and requests for strawberries are received.
Single subscribers will receive only plants by mail, done up in oiled silk or paper, and suitable direction.
To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages to correspond with the number of names in the Club; and, where the number will warrant it, they will be sent by express, packed in boxes.
New subscribers who desire strawberry plants should say so at the time they send their money, as we do not intend to send any to those who will not appreciate them. They are too valuable to be wasted. There are parties who have kindly contracted for the exclusive right to all these plants in a place, and we shall be sorry if any subscribers who would not, as soon as they see and taste the fruit, part with their prize for a $5 greenback."
HOW THESE NEW STRAWBERRIES WERE PRODUCED.
The following statement is made by ALBERT S. FULLER, horticulturist, Brooklyn, the originator of these strawberries. He says:
"It is now between seven and eight years since I commenced sowing seeds of the strawberry for the purpose of producing new and improved varieties. I have always aimed at the highest type of excellence that could be obtained, and the results were that I produced some few good varieties each season; yet they were not such as I was willing should go out as my seedlings. Every season, I sowed the seed with more care than I did the previous one, and found that I made constant improvement. I therefore determined that I would put forth extra exertions and see if a few extra choice varieties could not be produced. In 1858 I fertilized the varieties known, and by fertilizing the flowers one with another, I expected to produce strawberries combining greater excellence than heretofore known. In this I was not disappointed. I produced that year many thousands of seedling plants, and the fruit of many was really excellent. I was so that I was most loth to throw the plants away; but as excellence, and not variety, was my object, I destroyed all but the most promising. I determined from the first that no plant should go out as a seedling of mine unless it combined greater excellence than any other of its kind known. From the experience of that year a committee of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, who had the matter three years in charge, made a selection of three sorts, ripening early, medium and late, and these I preserved as the final result of my labors, my object being to make no further improvement in strawberries from seeds. These I intended to dispose of in the ordinary way of a nurseryman's business, and should have done so but for the desire of THE TRIBUNE Association to make a gratuitous distribution of them to the excellent subscribers to their subscribers. I therefore consented to furnish them exclusively for that purpose. Not one of them can be bought of me at any price. If I had kept them for sale to individuals the price would have been $5 each or $5 a dozen."
NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.
"The earliest ripening one was named Col. Ellsworth, in honor of the martyr who lost his life when Alexandria, Va., was first occupied by the Union army during the present war. It is a very large variety, of a crimson color, regular in form, with a few slight furrows or depressions running from calyx to point, resembling the sutures on the peach, with a long neck, and the calyx parts readily from the berry; quality good; flesh firm. Although the largest of the three, it is also the earliest, ripening at the same time as the Jenny Lind and Early Scarlet, and a very productive variety. The original plant, eighteen months from the time the seeds were sown, produced over 200 perfect berries, averaging from 1 inch to 1¼ inches in diameter.
"The next ripening is called the Monroe. It is very large, of a dark bright scarlet color, resembling a crimson in the sun. Berry very solid and firm, of fine quality; plants very vigorous and productive. This sort will become a great market fruit, the color and shape being very attractive.
"The third, from its color and origin, is called the BROOKLYN SCARLET. Although this variety is inferior in size to the other two, yet it possesses merits that will always make it a great favorite. Its shape is a regular oblong cone, color the most beautiful bright scarlet. Flavor, the very best. We have the unanimous decision of the Judges at the great strawberry show and festival season at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, on this point, as they awarded it the first premium over all its numerous competitors. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, making monstrous stools the first season, from which an enormous amount of fruit stalks are produced. Add to this its lateness, which consists so much in prolonging the season of this delicious fruit, and we have in this strawberry something as near perfection as possible, though not as large as the others. Yet this is not small, and among the sorts most cultivated, ranks medium in large."
The above descriptions by Mr. Fuller, in addition to all that we have already published, must be sufficient to satisfy all minds that we are offering no trifling prize to our subscribers, as an indication of our good will, and certainly with a hope of their continued good will to us.
Wm. S. Carpenter, secretary of the Farmers' Club, says the Wilson was extensively cultivated in this vicinity as a market fruit, and proved very profitable. Of all the strawberries that he had growing, he must continue to give preference to the Col. Ellsworth, one of Mr. Fuller's new seedlings, sold to THE TRIBUNE. The other two are also very fine, and a great acquisition.
The Col. Ellsworth and the Brooklyn Scarlet, exhibited by Mr. Fuller, took the prize for the best two quarts at the Brooklyn Horticultural Society Exhibition, June 18 and 17. Owing to an accident, the Monitors were not exhibited.
We have only to add that the colored plates given upon our show bills are as exact representations as can be given, and in no respect exaggerations of THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
Mail subscribers, one year (311 issues).....$8
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
One copy, one year (104 issues).....$2 00
Two copies, one year.....3 00
Five copies, one year.....12 00
Ten copies, one year.....20 00
An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends up a club of twenty and over.
The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to clergymen for $2 50.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
One copy, one year (52 issues).....$2
Three copies, one year.....5
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.
To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to clergymen for $1 50.
At Post-offices where full clubs cannot be formed, either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule. Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the cleanest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
THE VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired; one that will not fade, crock or wash out, one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 16 Coenties-st., New-York.

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BEDS, MATTRESSES, SWEATERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 24 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland and Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Jersey City station as follows, viz.: Station A, at 9; Station B, 9:30 A. M.; Station C and D, 9:45 A. M.; Station E, 9:55 A. M. Mails for Prussian Closed Mail Countries, and for Germany, via Bremen, will be ready for delivery on Tuesday, June 23, at 12 M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JULY, 1863.
Contents:
SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812.—H. HARRISON'S CAMPAIGNS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Tippecanoe Battle-Ground.—The Prophet.—Joseph Barron.—Fort Harrison.—John F. Boyd.—View of Tippecanoe Battle-Ground.—Kinsie Manshee and Fort Block-House at Chicago.—Fort Wayne.—William H. Harrison.—Site of Fort Defiance.—Winchester's Headquarters.—Battle-Ground of River Raisin.—The La Salle House.—Simon Girty.
AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY.—Three Parts.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Long Bill.—Chimney-Sweep.—The Young Man.—Garden Scene.—Engaged.—You're so Pretty.—Father, Son and Mother.—The Promenade.—Welcome Home.—Mother's Birthday.—Schoolmaster's Pay-Day.
MARGARET PRYTHEN'S HEART.
EASTER-FLOWERS.
ROSEMARY. (Concluded.)
FORWARD AND BACK.
MR. BLAKAT'S EXPERIENCE.
ROMOLA. By the Author of "Adam Bede."
CHAPTER LII. A Prophecy.
CHAPTER LIII. On Sant'Ambrogio.
CHAPTER LIV. The Evening and the Morning.
CHAPTER LV. Waiting.
CHAPTER LVI. The other Wife.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Child of the other Wife.—But you will help me.—Tessa at Ease.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XXV. Adolphus Crosbie spends an Evening at his Club.
CHAPTER XXVI. Lord De Guzzay in the Bosom of his Family.
CHAPTER XXVII. "On my Honor I do not understand it."
ILLUSTRATIONS.—It's quite true.—Devotedly attached to the Young Man.
ENGLAND IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.
THE ROSETTA STONE.
COAL AND PETROLEUM.
WHY AUNT DILLY NEVER MARRIED.
SIGN-LANGUAGE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
THE AGE OF IRON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Pig Iron.—A Ball.—Dog Iron.—Iron-Clad Cost.—Ram.—A Turret.—Iron-Clad Pagilists.—A Big Gun.—Iron Armor.—Bullet-Proof.—Burglar Proof.—Offensive Weapons.
FASHIONS FOR JULY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Street Toilet.—Promenade Dress.

The design of the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE from the outset has been to furnish a monthly periodical containing so large an amount of the best matter in every department of literature that it should be indispensable to the great mass of cultivated American readers. The constant favor with which the Magazine has been received shows that this design has been successfully accomplished. The copious Index to the first Twenty-six Volumes, now in course of preparation, will show that the following have been the leading features of the Magazine:
I. Historical and Biographical papers relating especially to every s in American History.
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III. Articles upon Natural History, Popular Science, Art and Industry.
IV. Sketches of Social Life and Individual Character.
V. Essays upon Social, Æsthetic and Political Subjects.
VI. Novels, Tales and Poems.
VII. A condensed Record of the Events of the Month.
VIII. Comments and Criticisms upon current topics of the time, at home and abroad.
IX. Anecdotes, Pacetiæ and Humorous Incidents.
X. Illustrations of every subject where the Artist could aid or supplement the labors of the Writer.
These general features will be sustained, and the Publishers pledge themselves that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which their previous efforts have been amply rewarded.
The Twenty-six volumes of the Magazine contain matter equivalent to at least two hundred duodecimo volumes. Most of this is of permanent value. A complete set of the Magazine will therefore be a desirable acquisition to any private, public or school library. The Publishers will furnish these in sets, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Eighty-eight cents per volume—$48 for the whole, not cash, the freight to be paid by the purchaser. The same amount of matter, with an equal number of illustrations, issued in ordinary volumes, would cost at least three hundred dollars. Any single volume will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any place in the United States within 1,500 miles from New-York, for two dollars and fifty cents; or any single number for twenty-five cents.
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TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—A TRACT situated in Hamilton County, on the head waters of the Hudson River, containing about 11,000 acres, heavily covered with cherry, pine, spruce and hemlock. Apply to H. O. ADAMS, No. 19 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED, 3-story brown-stone house, No. 38 West 30th-st., near Broadway; house has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas S. Hope, from foot of Spring-st., passes near the place several times a day. Will be sold for $2,000. Will take city property in part payment. Apply to C. P. FOSDICK, No. 16 Spring-st., or of Mr. CREEV, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank-road, 5 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by every at one hour; adjacent to the house is the site of Harrison's Hotel, which is a most desirable tenement. For further details of all kinds, Performance money has Mr. PERRIN (as previous), or S. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 36 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT.—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Summit Station, Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished; 1½ hours' ride from the City. Will let separately or together, on desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. BIERAS, No. 65 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES FOR SALE AND HOLES.—In College-st., in the village of Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from the 24-av. cars and steamboat, at the low estimates, or terms to suit. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR A gentleman's country residence on Flushing Bay, at the junction of Jackson and Astoria ave., five acres, six miles from New-York; the place is well adapted to the wealthy, present beautiful and extensive. Will be sold cheap. Buildings and magnificent shore property can be had on the same lot. Apply to CHAS. COOK, Newtown, L. I., or CHAS. O'CONNISH, No. 320 Pearl-st., New-York.

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ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNished houses, beautifully situated, and hour from New-York, to let for the season; also, a few choice seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF SHARON, Ct., a beautiful residence, in perfect order, arranged, with lawn and garden, from 1 to 20 acres of land, if desired, to suit the purchaser. Address JOHN C. STERLING, Sharon, Connecticut.

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TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A VERY DESIRable cottage, in complete order. Pleasantly situated, and healthy for a family. Apply at Astor House, or to GEO. W. FIELD, No. 18 Wall-st., or to WILLETS & CARLL, of Flushing.

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EIGHTY FARMS FOR SALE—CONTAINING Eighty to 160 acres, situated in Passaic County, N. J., including also splendid property of the late Adrian B. Van Houten and the late Jacobus I. Blauvelt, near Paterson. Purchasers will be taking from my office to view the property which is the cheapest Farm Property known; omnibus from New-York and returns by Erie Railway, 45 cents. Apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, No. 119 Congress-st., Paterson, N. J.

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TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING ELEVEN rooms, with barn and garden, at Bayonne, N. J., on the plank road, just near the Bergen Point depot. Inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, on the premises.

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COMMISSIONERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 30 William-st., New-York, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their 8th regular monthly auctions, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 52 and 54 Exchange-place, near William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMSON DIMON, Esq., Auctioneer, 10,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Williamsburgh, N. Y., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such addition sales on or about the 20th of each month, as may be found necessary.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids to be entertained, or sales being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within one day after the sale, and be removed within thirty days from the day of sale, unless demurrage is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by paying a further sum of 10 cents per ton, within the ten days above mentioned. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in each case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment (ninety days and twenty days, cents per ton, to cover the expense of storing the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The above conditions will be adhered to, and no deviation allowed to be accepted by all purchasers, for certain portions of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival, during the month of June, at the rate of 1,000 tons per day. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of coal vessels, upon their arrival, should be definitely stated. HOYT, G. F. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. W. Wheeler & Co.'s store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of a warrant of Attachment issued by the District Court of the United States, for the District of New-York, in the cause of Thomas Francis and Nicolas Rovalo, 4 vols. folio, full calf; Lardner's Cyclopedia and Family Bibles, 2 vols. folio, Dr. Nathanael Emmons's works, 10 vols. 8vo, full calf; a large number of the Parlor Booksize publications, &c. &c. For particulars see catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

JOHN E. BURDET, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Brooklyn, Mahogany, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, damask and lace curtains and cornices, pier and other mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, mosquito bars, counters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 42 Nassau-st., elegant French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top bases and cornices complete, in fine order, nearly new. Also, furniture, oil-paintings, books, &c.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	$3,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SNULL,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. HANSON,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN FERPOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSSMAN,
D. HENT MAIGOW,	W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	GEO. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. F. LAING,
SILAS BROMSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. E. KNO,	JOHN SCOTT ROYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. TENAGLI DEVILLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE MILNER,
S. NICOLL,	HENRY CLEVERCE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN E. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $187,000.

Total Assets, over $337,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and household furniture. ROBERT S. HOYT, President.

DUNCAN S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1850.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 10 JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

Aug. F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHARLES D. BALLEY, Treasurer.

J. P. Cornell, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK, Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN, WM. E. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 26 Bowery. Open daily 7 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M. Interest at six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 7 will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. S. HAGGIT, Secretary.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st of July. Office hours from 9 to 2 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. F. SULLIVAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

June 20, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted in every town and city in the United States. J. H. DIAMOND, 102 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the Sunset Indiana, hereby offer for sale their entire issue of $300,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing date June 1st, 1863, and payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

The route is along the White Water Valley, from Hamilton to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated section of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest of LOUISVILLE, KY., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except the bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published statistics of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and situations of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 16, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 10, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	C. B. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE,	T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. SATTERLEE,	MEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH ROBISON,	JOHN BROWN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUX,
	JOHN J. MCLEREY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AGENTS FOR THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond yielding six per cent. interest in gold, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

U. S. 1-year Compound Notes.

U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, Sec. 96.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. B. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

H. H. Lowry, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic.

Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Banker.

F. M. Bruen, Esq., Merchant, Moses Taylor & Co.

GRANT & SON,

No. 55 WALL-ST.,

Have instantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.

U. S. 7.30 per cent. Five Twenty Bonds.

U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)

U. S. 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with Coupons from June 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Catalogues of Government Securities furnished promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 305 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 101 of the Laws of the State of New-York, and by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the interest thereon, in hundredths of a cent, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1863.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation of said Chicago and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies, at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 4th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will be managed by the present Board of Directors, or such of the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 26th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.

W. B. GURNEE,

CHARLES L. FROST,

JOHN V. ALLEN,

E. F. ROGERS.

Dated this 8th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds of the State of Michigan, known as the "SEMINARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan," approved January 28, 1859, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1859, and for one thousand dollars each, payable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1859, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next, until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now under the direction of the officers of the Company, and all persons having orders for the purchase of Stock, will be expected to pay for it at the office in Cleveland.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, June 16, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 19 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected on the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—E. Hon & Co., 39 and 41 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 33 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & E. Fails, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Brown, Brown & Co., 52 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 574 Broadway.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the various Loans of the United States, maturing July 1, 1863, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their Coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th June, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the Internal Desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS collected on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6s, 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and proceeds paid to parties entitled.

The gold received for Sixes transitional, is accounted for at the market price in currency, at the office of Sackett, Keyser & Co., No. 4 Hanover-st.

KEYSER, SON & CO.,

No. 45 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Officers' vouchers purchased. JOHN S. BURRAS, Army and Navy Banker, No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Coupon First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for payment in full. Interest thereon will be allowed up to the date of payment.

JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the firm of Sam Fruit Brokerage Company, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 12 Wall-st.

JAMES WHITE DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at the Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMENWAY & CO.,

No. 40 Exchange-place.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York, June 8, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES held this day, the resignation of JONATHAN FORT, Esq., as a Trustee of this Institution, tendered at a previous meeting, was accepted.

Mr. Fort (one of the original corporators) having been a Trustee of the Bank thirty-four years, and its President for more than one-third of that period.

Resolutions expressing the necessity of his resignation, (occasioned by his removal from the City,) and expressing the high appreciation of the members of the Board for him personally, and in his official relations, were adopted, after which Wm. H. Macy, Esq., was elected President, and Wm. A. Booth, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Macy.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 23 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

55TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 128 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. DURYEA,	GEORGE W. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILLILAN, M. D.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GEORGE H. BECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILLWELL,	EDWARD C. DEBEVOISE,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES DURYEA, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax. By order.

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Stock held and issued of the State of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before, for the purpose of endorsement, or else that payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. R. SWIFT, } Trustees.

HENRY GRINNELL, } L. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 20th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—105TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until July 1. W. B. MERRIT, Cashier.

JUNE 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a-half per cent. from the profits of the last six months, the Bank assuming the three per cent. income tax thereon, payable on and after July 1. The transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 30 June inclusive. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. P. CALL, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. payable free of Government tax, on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 30 and 40 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Only Manufacturers, Nos. 32, 34, 36 and 37 Washington-st., N. Y.

BOURBON WHISKEY.

WILLOW RUN DISTILLERY, Louisville, Kentucky, U. S.

Bourbon, Rye Whisky and Malt Whisky, of choice quality, on hand. Orders solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor, the City Inspector has resigned the duties of Street cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in their respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy-yards named in the schedule, which will be furnished on application, the following materials, and articles manufactured in material therefrom, which will be required on application, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the cleaning by the yards under their command, or by the Navy agent stationed thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sending the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that no offers cannot be in the form herein prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time named for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated*, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mails; and neither will be made for failures of the mails to deliver, above the address, and draw a line under the words "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)."

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

The undersigned, (here insert the name or names comprising the firm bid, of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State) hereby offer to furnish and deliver at the navy-yard (date of yard,) and subject to all the conditions of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class or classes) for the NAVY-YARD (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here enter out the printed sizes from the schedule) and specify the articles and the price, and state the amount in the aggregate for dollars and cents, and footing up the aggregate of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

The undersigned (or either of them) will be responsible (if he (or we) neither the contract may be proposed that sent to the navy Agent (name the agency,) for signature and certificate. And I (or we) hereby declare that the above offer is made in strict conformity in every particular with the law approved March 3, 1861, entitled "An act to prevent fraud in the Navy."

Extracts from Laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any portion or share thereof, or any interest therein, shall be transferred to or otherwise disposed of by any party to the same, or any other person, and that any violation of this section shall cause the avoidance of the contract so transferred, or for which the original party to the same shall be disqualified from entering into any contract with the Government of the United States for any branch of such service thereafter, at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, and the forfeit of the bond of the party violating the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for supplies, or any agent for any description of supplies for the naval service of the United States, shall be found guilty, by a court-martial, of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by the Secretary of the Navy, or other officer of the department to which the contract or agency shall relate, by the forfeiture of the whole amount of the contract or agency, with the price thereof, to the use of the United States; and any such contractor or agent, who shall be convicted of the fraud or neglect of duty, shall be forever thereafter incapacitated from being a contractor or agent for any department or bureau of the Navy Department, or any other department or bureau of the Government of the United States for any such service.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for any supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who have failed in a former contract, or who may be found to be not responsible, or who, in the judgment of the chief of any bureau, may be deemed unfavorable to the interests of the public service, and no bid will be received from any such person, shall be considered by the Department, or any bureau, or officer thereof, as a competent bidder, and no such bid shall be received and entered upon the records of the Department, or any bureau or office thereof, unless accompanied by the certificate of the district attorney, clerk of the district court, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

Sec. 5. That no provision in the contract with the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which the advertisement is based.

Sealed proposals for offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the numbers of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected. The time and place for opening bids may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 28, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 29, Copper and composition nails; class A, Hose carriage; class B, Officers houses; class C, Foundry.

FOR ORDNANCE TIMBER SHED.

Class D, white pine, &c.; class E, Lignumvitæ; class F, Pig iron; class G, Rope for coaling shells; class H, Spikes; class I, Hard wood; class J, Wire; class K, Copper; class L, Leather; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class P, Hard wood; class Q, Paints, oils, &c.; class S, Dunnage; class T, Hardware; class U, Pig; class V, Ship chandlery; class W, Stationery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension 2 joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, gravel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Fire-proof brick; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 28, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Paint Mill; class B, Steam boiler; class C, Steam derrick; class D, Boat builder's and carpenters' shop; class E, Paint shop; class F, Porter's house.

FOR ORDNANCE TIMBER SHED.

Class G, Hickory; class H, Spikes; class I, White pine and spruce timber and lumber; class J, Lignumvitæ; class K, Sand; class L, Slate; class M, Iron work and hardware; class N, Paints, oils, and glass; class O, Iron castings.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal, and Pictou; class A, Tinning and Slating; class B, Copper tubes; class C, Sash D, Steam hammer; class E, Fire building joiner's shop.

ORDNANCE STORE, BOSTON.

Class F, Bricks; class G, Stone; class H, Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber; class I, Northern hard pine, white pine and spruce, timber and lumber; class J, Lime and plaster; class K, Cement; class L, Gravel and sand; class M, Iron, iron nails and nails; class N, Slating and tinning; class O, Coppering; class P, Paints and oils; class Q, Pig iron; class R, Leather.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension 2 joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, gravel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Fire-proof brick; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Hose carriage; class B, Officers houses; class C, Foundry.

FOR ORDNANCE.

Class D, white pine, &c.; class E, Lignumvitæ; class F, Pig iron; class G, Rope for coaling shells; class H, Spikes; class I, Hard wood; class J, Wire; class K, Copper; class L, Leather; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class P, Hard wood; class Q, Paints, oils, &c.; class S, Dunnage; class T, Hardware; class U, Pig; class V, Ship chandlery; class W, Stationery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension 2 joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, gravel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Fire-proof brick; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Anchors; class No. 26, Anthracite coal; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 29, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Hose carriage; class B, Officers houses; class C, Foundry.

FOR ORDNANCE.

Class D, white pine, &c.; class E, Lignumvitæ; class F, Pig iron; class G, Rope for coaling shells; class H, Spikes; class I, Hard wood; class J, Wire; class K, Copper; class L, Leather; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class M, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron nails; class P, Hard wood; class Q, Paints, oils, &c.; class S, Dunnage; class T, Hardware; class U, Pig; class V, Ship chandlery; class W, Stationery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Oak and hard wood; class No. 5, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

Organization of Powerful Union Forces in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

Twenty Thousand Insurgents Offer to Join the Union Army on the Occupation of Raleigh.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The United States transport *Emilie* arrived today from Newbern, with advices from our correspondent there to the 17th. He reports as follows:

The rebel Committee on River Fortifications report the Union forces in the possession of a belt of country three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, with inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats, reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed. Still while this continues, the permanent occupation of North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected. The Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina have organized powerful bodies, and joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts from the rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed, for the purpose of holding the mountain region against the rebel Government.

Rebel citizens have petitioned Gov. VANCE for protection against this organization. VANCE replies that he has no troops to send; they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurgents have openly offered to join the Union troops as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Gen. Sherman Approaching the Rebel Works.

The Rebels Driven From Their Rifle-Pits.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Vicksburgh, which says:

"At 2 o'clock on last Saturday morning our approaches from Gen. SHERMAN's corps were pushed up to the rebel rifle-pits, and to within twenty yards of one of their bastions.

The rebels threw lightest shells over the parapets on our approach, and received in return twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the rebels out.

On Friday the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines, and opened on us with an 11-inch shell and two or three siege guns. Gen. LOGAN silenced their mortar with his 30-pounder Parrott's and 32-pounders.

Thirteen of our gunboats patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point.

The gunboat *Marmora* destroyed the town of Sunice on Saturday."

GEN. GRANT'S PRISONERS.

HARRISBURG, Friday, June 19.

Sixteen hundred rebel prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT arrived here this morning on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They were escorted through the city by the New-York Seventh regiment. Their motley dress and unintelligent countenances were in striking contrast with the appearance of the boys of the Seventh.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Skirmish on the Blackwater, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 18.

The flag-of-truce boat in charge of Capt. MULSON, general truce officer, left for City Point to-day noon, taking up a few rebel prisoners and some women.

Capt. HAYS, of Company E, Ninety-ninth New-York, was shot yesterday in a skirmish on the Blackwater. His remains leave to-night via Baltimore for New-York.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, bound to Washington.

The steam gunboat *Adela* arrived to-day from New-York. She is a fine rotary engine, side-wheel steamer, captured off Key West some months ago while attempting to run the blockade, and is now fitted up as a gunboat.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Destruction of Bluffton—Official Report from Admiral Dupont.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral DUPONT the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, S. C.

It appears that on the 3d inst. he ordered Lieutenant-Commander BACON to proceed with the *Commodore McDonough* on this expedition. The army forces from Gen. HUNTER's command numbered one thousand, on board the transport *Mayflower* and another army transport, under the command of Col. BARTON. By order of this officer, the town of Bluffton was destroyed by fire, the church there only being spared.

Though the rebel troops made several charges on our forces, they were driven back by the shells and shrapnel of the *Commodore McDonough*.

Bluffton being entirely destroyed, the soldiers remarked without casualties and returned to Hilton Head.

The Admiral says that the expedition was a complete success, owing to the hearty cooperation of both branches of the service.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Capture of Rebel Raiders.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

Official information has been received here that Col. DE CERNY, with a detachment of cavalry, cut off at Triplett's Bridge the body of rebel cavalry that made the raid upon Maysville, killing and wounding many, and taking over 100 prisoners, including one Captain and two Lieutenants. He also recaptured all the property stolen from Maysville.

NEW-JERSEY IN THE FIELD.

Commodore Stockton to Command the New-Jersey Troops.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 18.

At the request of Gov. PARKER, Commodore STOCKTON, who was appointed a Major-General last Winter, has consented to take command of the division of the State soldiers which is being raised to assist in the defense of Pennsylvania.

The Commodore has appointed Col. KAIGN, well known as a distinguished cavalry officer, as Chief of cavalry, with full power to organize this portion of the division.

Men of all parties are uniting heartily in the movement, and the division will soon be ready to take the field.

TRENTON, Friday, June 19.

The Union light infantry of this city started at noon for Harrisburgh. Applications are constantly coming to the Governor for acceptance from different parts of the State.

The Twenty-first regiment was mustered out of service to-day. Those of the regiment belonging to Hudson and Bergen Counties go to Jersey City to be paid off. They left this afternoon on a special.

MOVEMENTS OF CITY REGIMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH

Preparations for the Departure of Other Regiments.

The Fifth regiment N. Y. S. M. effected its departure for the seat of war about 8 o'clock last evening, numbering about six hundred men, fully armed and equipped. They were escorted on their route down Broadway by a very large number of our German fellow-citizens, of which nationality the regiment is composed. They are a credit both to the Teutonic race and the Metropolis, and will compare favorably with almost any of our City corps. Their enthusiasm for the cause was immense, and the fair German damsels, many of whom accompanied them, bedecked many a musket with fragrant flowers. The ranks were filled with stalwart soldiers, as staunch and true as any the Republic can boast, and they received the good-speed of as fine a class of our population as has turned out on a similar occasion. Their march down Broadway, though at an unexpected hour was a continued ovation, and will long be remembered by all who witnessed it. They will do, as they have already done, credit to the City. The following are their officers:

Colonel, L. BUSSES; Lieut.-Colonel, G. F. E. Dodge; Major, A. Meyer; Adjutant, W. Dickel; Surgeon, Dr. C. F. W. Hasse; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. E. St. John Rosa; Quartermaster, E. Wilson; Chaplain, Rev. C. Eddy.

Preparations of the Sixty-ninth.

The Sixty-ninth is determined to be prompt, as the following company orders will show:

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY G, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G., Friday, June 19.

The members and recruits of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the regimental armory (corner Lafayette and Grand streets) on Saturday morning, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive their uniforms and start for Pennsylvania.

All members failing to report to-morrow will be considered as deserters, and their names handed to Provost-Marshal as such. By order of

MICHAEL O'KEEFE, Captain Commanding Company G.

SEAMEN'S Orderly.

Preparations of the Tenth.

The following orders connected with the departure of the Tenth will explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The Tenth regiment New-York National Guards will be reorganized as one of the regiments of Gen. EWEN's brigade, under Col. JOHN M. BERNIZ, late of the 84th New-York Volunteers.

Col. BERNIZ will send his company rolls, designating the line officers, to the Major-General, as soon as completed, and will then receive orders to make requisition for supplies.

The following Field officers are appointed until an election can be held, viz.: JOHN E. BERNIZ, Colonel; J. W. MARSHALL, Lieutenant-Colonel; A. MISSING, Major. Col. BERNIZ will appoint the officers of the Regimental Staff and make report to the Major-General.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

C. E. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT NATIONAL ZOUAVES, N. G., N. Y. S. M.

In accordance with the orders of the Commanding General, the Company officers will report with their commandants at the Mercer House, at 7 P. M. this day, in order that requisitions may be made to procure the uniforms and equipments, that we may be able to proceed to the seat of war without delay. All recruits will be furnished with a full Zouave uniform without charge. Any persons of returned regiments and others who may wish to join are invited to report at the Mercer House.

JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel Commanding.

Members of the Fourth regiment N. Y. Vols., who may wish to join the Tenth regiment National Zouaves, will please call at the Mercer House.

JOHN M. H. CAMP, Late Captain Fourth regiment N. Y. V.

The Fourth Artillery Ready.

The Fourth Artillery will leave to-day without guns or horses, which will be supplied at the seat of war. It is expected that they will take about 500 men. They have tendered their services previously, but this occasion is the first instance of their active service in the field during the rebellion. Their commander has held rank in the regiment 16 years. Their officers, field and staff, are:

Colonel, D. E. PETERS; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. J. Dean; Major, N. S. Collins; Adjutant, T. B. Peck; Engineer, R. McMorse; Surgeon, Dr. Guido Furman; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. H. M. Brock; Quartermaster, F. Mahlstedt.

Their clothing and equipments will be issued this afternoon, and to-morrow morning they will certainly leave.

The following are the orders for leaving:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

ORDERS No. 26.—The officers and men of this command will take notice that the regimental line will be formed at the Division Armory, Elm, cor. White-street, to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., instead of 4 o'clock to-day, to proceed to Harrisburgh, Pa. By order of

Col. DANIEL W. TELLER, THOMAS B. PECK, Adjutant.

The Fifty-fifth.

This regiment is recruiting rapidly, and expects to leave with several hundred men early next week. The following order has been issued with regard to them:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 25.—The Fifty-fifth regiment, Col. LA GAL, will proceed forthwith to Harrisburgh, Penn., and report to Brig.-Gen. HALL as part of his brigade.

He will report his numbers, and when he will be ready to move to the Major-General, and will then be furnished with requisitions for transportation.

He will make requisition for supplies upon the Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

Sixth Regiment.

The Sixth is under marching orders, and expects to leave soon. It will muster five hundred men, under command of Col. J. N. MASON. Its headquarters are over Centre Market.

ORDERS TO THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble at Centre Market Drill Room, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with two days' cooked rations, on Monday, the 22d inst., for the purpose of proceeding to the seat of war. The Field and Staff will report (dismounted) to the Colonel, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Commandants of Companies will report their commands to the Adjutant, who the non-commissioned Staff will report to the same officer, hour and place. Regimental line will be formed in Broome-street, right resting on Broadway.

Commandants of Companies are hereby directed to report all absentees, in order that they may be arrested and dealt with accordingly.

Companies A, B, C, H and E will assemble at the Armory, on Sunday, at 6 o'clock A. M., to receive uniforms, arms and equipments, and Companies F, G, D, I and K, at 2 P. M. Quartermaster BARNS will attend in person to the distribution, and the non-commissioned Staff will assist him. Commandants of Companies will be required to give their receipts to the Quartermaster for the articles received by their Companies.

The officers must take as little baggage as possible, and have it marked and delivered to the Quartermaster at the Armory, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, properly marked with name, regiment and company. By order,

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel. E. D. KINNEY, Adjutant.

The Twelfth Regiment.

The Twelfth, Col. WARD, will probably leave to-day, and will be able to take about five hundred men. It has recruited very rapidly, great numbers of young men being very anxious to connect themselves with a regiment bearing so high a reputation as the Twelfth won in their previous campaign. The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, W. G. WARD; Lieutenant-Colonel, Livingston Satterlee; Major, ——; Adjutant, W. L. Burns; Quartermaster, E. W. Halsted; Surgeon, ——; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Gallette.

ORDERS TO THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.—Transportation having been procured, this command will take up its line of march to-morrow morning, 20th inst.

Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Field and Staff will report at headquarters, dismounted, fifteen minutes before formation.

Non-commissioned Staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 8:45 A. M.

By order Col. W. G. WARD, WM. L. BURNS, First Lieut., Acting Adjutant.

The Staten Island Encampment.

At present there are 2,500 recruits quartered at New-Dorp, Staten Island. Nearly all of these men have been encamped there for the past six months, and are reported to be very anxious to leave for the field, where they can enter upon active service.

Transportation for Recruits.

In addition to the regular regiments, squads of recruits are being forwarded to their respective commands by Maj. W. E. TOWNSEND, Division Quartermaster, to whom all requisitions for transportation should be made at his office, Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street.

The Seventh Regiment Filling Up.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. G., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

A detachment of the Seventh Regiment will be sent forward on Saturday, 20th inst. Members who wish to join the regiment will assemble at the Armory, (uniformed and equipped and one day's rations,) at 1 o'clock on that day. WM. H. BIBLET, Captain Co. D.

Hawkins' Zouaves, Ninth N. Y. V.

Capt. LAWRENCE LEARY, late of Company I, Ninth N. Y. V., is organizing a company from the old Ninth, to serve for three months in Col. HENRIC Tenth N. Y. S. M.; a Zouave uniform furnished. All members wishing to join are invited to call this day at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Only 20 men are wanted to complete the company.

Organization of the Volunteer Militia.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Major-Gen. SANDFORD, commanding First division New-York State National Guard, is directed to send as many regiments as he can furnish, and as full as possible, to Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, and report to Major-Gen. COUCH, commanding Department, to assist in repelling the invasion of that State.

Gen. SANDFORD will exercise his discretion as to the organization of these regiments into each brigade as he may deem expedient, and will designate the Brigadier-Generals from his division, who will command them during the present term of duty.

He is authorized to direct requisitions to be made upon the Commissary-General for arms and accoutrements, and upon the Quartermaster-General for clothing and camp equipage. By order of

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The foregoing orders from General Headquarters are promulgated for the information and government of the Division. By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD. E. J. WARD, Vol. A. D. C.

THE NEW-YORK MILITIA.

Organization of the National Guard.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

An important order, organizing the National Guard of the State of New-York, uniformed militia, was issued by Gov. SEYMOUR to day. It provides for the formation of a separate regiment or battalion of infantry in each Assembly District, and consolidates each Senatorial District a brigade district. Existing officers may retain their rank and commands by filling up their respective organizations in the new districts in which they may reside. But if two or more of equal rank shall fall into the same district, all but the one assigned to command by the Governor will become supernumerary. No officer or organization will be continued unless the command is immediately recruited up to a fighting point. That is to say, Captains and companies are given thirty days to get thirty-two men; Colonels and regiments sixty days to get six companies, or an aggregate of 390 men; and Brigadier-Generals and brigades are given until the 15th of September next to get at least two regiments, or 1,000 men. Failing in this the commands are to be consolidated or disbanded, and the officers rendered supernumerary or dismissed. Regiments will be entitled to arms, equipments and uniforms on presenting for inspection an aggregate of 400 men. The determination is to infuse entirely into the organization, and to weed out all indifferent officers. The Inspector-General is charged by law with the duty of organizing the State forces, and will carry out his order in letter and spirit. The Counties of New-York and Kings will not be affected by this order.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

A REBEL MISSION SQUELCHED.

Commissioner DOLE has received a letter from Fort Scott, Kansas, giving an account of the squelching of a rebel mission to New-Mexico and Colorado, to organize and enroll and muster into the Confederate service all the Pro-Slavery material of those Territories. There were nineteen in this embassy.

In passing through the territory of the Quapaws they were attacked and surrounded. Their white dog was disregarded, and the whole of them were killed, scalped and decapitated. In the party were three Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and four Captains.

DISMISSED.

Capt. JAS. H. BRAINERD, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, by order of Gen. HOOKER, has been dismissed from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances due him by the Government.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

WM. GROVER and WM. MCKEE, of Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and CHRISTOPHER KEENAN, Co. B, Thirteenth New-Jersey, sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion, were to have been executed to-day, in the presence of the division to which they belonged. The execution probably took place, as it was the second offence.

COLORED TROOPS.

Authority has been granted to parties in Illinois to raise colored regiments in that State.

Over twelve hundred applications for commissions in negro regiments have been received by the Examining Board, in session here. About six hundred applicants have been examined, and about fifty have passed muster.

Capt. HASE, First New-York artillery, has been appointed Major of the First regiment United States Colored Volunteers.

AN ORDER RELATING TO HORSES.

A new order directs that when an officer is relieved from duty, transferred, discharged or detached from an army in active service, he must deliver to the Chief Quartermaster any horse being his property and purchased from the Quartermaster's Department, and be allowed therefor the value, to be determined by a Board of Officers. No officer will be permitted to sell a serviceable horse purchased from the Quartermaster's Department. Such horses are issued to enable officers to perform their public duties.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

PARDON.

The President, to-day, pardoned BENJAMIN BROWN, convicted at the April term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years; also CHARLES ROLAND, convicted at the March term of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for forging bounty land claims, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the period of ten years.

PAYMASTER FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. W. G. SHERMAN, Paymaster-General United States Army, has been ordered to Newbern, N. C., to take charge of the pay department there.

MINISTER FROM SALVADOR.

HEZEQUIAS SIGUA has been presented to the President as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador. Expressions of friendship were exchanged, as usual on such occasions.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR NEVADA.

THOMAS D. EDWARDS, of Kentucky, late Consul at Demarara, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Territory of Nevada.

ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Paymaster of the Army, EDWARD V. PARSON, of Connecticut, has been ordered to New-Orleans.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS has been ordered to command the *Fort Jackson*.

Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS has been ordered to command the *Westfield*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, June 19.

Private DAVID BLAZER, of the Fourth Indiana battery, is to be shot to-morrow, in Gen. ROSSEAU's division, for desertion.

Gen. FORREST is reported in a dying condition from wounds inflicted, a few days ago, at Spring Hill. The difficulty originated about a woman.

(Advertisement.)

ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass. Is a delightful Summer place for Everybody. Evening Post.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Combination Locks, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

USEFUL AND INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Bonnet Protector, for traveling, &c., affords perfect protection to a bonnet from rain, moisture and dust. Elegant in style, durable, and very easily adjusted. Price $1.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Excelsior Dress Shield, a durable and perfect protection to a dress from the effects of perspiration under the arms. Price 25 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Whalebone Bosom Pads, beautiful in shape, cool and durable. Price 37 cents. Also, elegant Spring Bosom-Pad; price 50 and 75 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Infants' Dress Protectors, a convenient and economical article for infants' wear, especially in visiting and traveling. Once used, they will be found indispensable. Price $1 50.

One or either of the above will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

COLOR OF THE EYE—Blue, black or gray—causes and character of each, and how to modify or change their color. The physiology, anatomy and physiognomy of the eye. Also, "How to train up a child"—punishment, restraint, direction, choice of avocations, &c.—given in the *Physiological Journal* for June, 15c. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and by newsmen.

(Advertisement.)

ESSENTIAL TO COMFORT.—It is absolutely impossible for a gentleman to feel comfortable these excessively warm days without one of KNOX's beautiful Summer hats. Only at No. 212 Broadway can you find hats that are light, elegant and becoming, and suitable for either City or country wear.

MARRIED.

BARTON—WILLARD.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, June 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. F. Banks, Rev. LEONIDAS B. BALDWIN and ANNIE M., daughter of William D. Willard, Esq., of Middletown.

BARTON—PARSONS.—On Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. W. S. Clark, at the residence of Fowler Frost, Esq., Purdy's Station, Mr. EDGAR BARTON, of New-York, to Miss MELISSA PARSONS, No cards.

CONSALL—GILLILAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. G. Campbell, Mr. JOHN W. CONSALL to Miss SUSANNAH GILLILAND, both of this City.

GILLILAND—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. L. Dashiell, WILLIAM S. GILLILAND to JENNIE, daughter of David Taylor, all of Jersey City.

MOSS—BUSH.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Nicholas Wyckoff, at the bride's residence, 207 Cor. 10 Avenue, N. A., to KATE E., daughter of the late Jonathan B. Bush, Esq., Greene County, N. Y. No cards.

SELLS—KENNEDAY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, assisting, Rev. Dr. Abeel, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. WILLIAM GRAY SELLS, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE W. KENNEDAY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WARREN—CHASE.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. Henry Hopkins, Lieut. SAMUEL H. WARREN, U. S. Army, to EMMA F., daughter of S. Chase, Esq.

DIED.

CORNELL.—At Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, on sixth day, June 18, WILLIAM F. CORNELL, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (first day,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROWELL.—Killed while charging on batteries at Port Hudson, Sergeant THOMAS E. CROWELL, son of William and Elizabeth Crowell, aged 17 years and 3 months.

The deceased was attached to Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, under Gen. Banks.

DOUGHTY.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, EDWARD DOUGHTY, formerly of this City, aged 76 years.

His funeral will take place at the Kinney-st. Baptist Church, near Chestnut-st., Newark, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, June 18, JULIA ELIZABETH, wife of Erbert N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

LAW.—In Bellville, N. J., on Friday, June 19, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LAW, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 22, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Bellville. Carriages will meet at the residence of her brother, William Stephens, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEGALLY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, FRANCES AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Dr. JOHN T. MEGALLY.

MERKER.—On Friday morning, MARY, wife of Richard Merker, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Cook-st. M. E. Church, corner of Cook-st. and Bushwick-av., Williamsburgh.

MCALPIN.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Hughes, on Wednesday, June 17, at Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J., JAMES MCALPIN, aged 45 years.

Funeral services on Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Hughes's. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MOORE—JUDGE.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Nicholas Wyckoff, the bride's residence, 207 Cor. 10 Ave., N. A., to KATE E., daughter of the late Jonathan B. Bush, Esq., Greene County, N. Y. No cards.

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Funeral services on Friday, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Hughes's. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 219 West 43d-st., on Saturday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROSS.—On Thursday, June 18, LEANDER ROSS, aged 32 years, 8 months and 9 days, son of Asariah Ross, Esq., of Nyack.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Myrtle Union-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Nyack for interment in Oak Hill Cemetery.

STONLAND.—In Washington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 17, Dr. JOHN STONLAND, in the 76th year of his age.

SANDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, REBECCA C. SANDS, wife of the late Nathaniel Sands, of Cornwall, Orange County, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Moravian Church, Hunter-st., corner of Mott-st., on Saturday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

TRAIN.—In Milford, Conn., on Sunday, June 14, Rev. ASA M. TRAIN, aged 63 years.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....	4 26	SUN SETS....	7 34
MOON SETS...	10 08	HIGH WATER THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	10 20	Gov. Island..	11 17
Hell Gate..	12 38		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 19.

Arrived.

Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daland.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daland.

Steamer Kanawha, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-York, Fulls, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool May 7, with mdse. and 763 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sld. in company with ship Donald M'Kay, for Queenstown. June 1, James Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years, died. June 3, Patrick Moan, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, died. May 29, an infant of John and Betsey Kempt, aged 7 months, died.

Ship Saxonway, (of Liverpool,) Scotland, Leghorn April 1, and Gibraltar May 18, in ballast and taken in tow by U. S. gunboat Cayahoga, Capt. John McGowan, cruising for privateers.

Ship John S. Harris, (of Portland,) Harmon, Sagua 12 da., with molasses and 615 tons coal. Lat. 38 36, lon. 69 16, was boarded from U. S. gunboat America.

Ship Geo. Hurlbut, Masse, London May 13, with coal to Sturges, Cleaveland & Co. Passed through Pentland Firth May 17. Lat. 48, lon. 46, saw two large icebergs. June 11, lat. 41 40, lon. 67 40, saw a large 3-masted schooner, armed with four broadside guns; showed no colors.

Ship Deutschland, (Haas,) Hennes, Hamburg May 16, with mdse. and 615 passengers to Kuhlandt & Co. On lat. 47, lon. 44, passed a small iceberg. Has had 19 deaths—3 children and 1 adult.

Bark John Carver, (of Boston,) Carver, Matanzas June 4, with sugar to Welch, Carver & Chase. June 12, lat. 36 30, lon. 74, saw a brig and schooner, but as they were coming in sight, she hauled her wind and steered in the opposite direction.

Bark Kepler, (Bremen,) Lankenau, Hamburg 46 da., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Rohl, H. Sloman & Edye. Saw large quantities of ice on the banks; have been 4 weeks off Sandy Hook.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow May 2, with mdse. to Thos. Denham.

Bark Fieldas, Yates, New-Orleans 20 da., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Alma, (Norw.) Bertha, (Fris.,) Hetzert, Cardiff 30 da., with coal to John G. Dale.

Brig Stanhope, (Br.,) Smith, New-Haven, in ballast to Arkell, Tallis & Co.

Brig Thomas W. Rowland, McCarty, Marseilles April 28, passed Gibraltar May 12, in ballast to Moses A. Roper.

Schr. Samuel Hall, Rice, Cardenas 12 da., with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig Alfaraata, (of Harpswell,) Stowe, Matanzas June 1, with sugar to Galvin Adams.

Brig Wm. Thomas, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias 7 da., with lumber to Thos. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Knight, Chase, Boston with Russet to F. B. & W. O. Fowler.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Curtis, Newbern, N. C., 5 da., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 3 da., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Mathews, Georgetown, D. C., 5 da., with coal, bound to Newark.

Schr. Rita, Kelsey, New-Orleans 20 da., with sugar, &c., to T. L. Morton.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Newbern, N. C., 4 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 3 da., with mdse. to J. O. Upton & Co.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are easily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price 31 each; sent by post on receipt of 33 12.

Wholesale and retail.

E. S. & F. L. WARD, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

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For diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is proof for

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Dimness of Sight,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Wet Dreams,